THE TOWNSHIPS

[Reprinted from the Hamilton Times, April 12th to 21st, 1898.]

The following items, relating to the origin of the names of counties and townships in the Province of Ontario, were collected by H. F. Gardiner, editor of the Hamilton Times, as notes for a lecture delivered by him in Hamilton, on March 29th, 1898. It has been suggested that it would be well to complete the record up to date, if possible, not only for the information of present-day readers, but for reference in the future. Anything that will throw light upon such puzzles as Anderdon, Ekfrid and Olden, and corrections of any mistakes that have been made, will be thankfully received, before putting the matter into more permanent form.

In 1788 Lord Dorchester issued a proclamation, dated at the Castle of St. Louis, Quebec, forming a certain number of new districts in the Province of Quebec. Upper Canada was formed into four districts, viz.: Lunenburg, which extended from the borders of Lower Canada to the Gananoque River; Mecklenburgh, from the Gananoque to the Trent; Nassau from the Trent River to Long Point on Lake Erie; Hesse, which embraced the remaining parts of Western Canada, including Detroit. To each of these Districts were appointed a Judge and a Sheriff.

In 1791 the Pitt Act was passed, making Upper Canada and Lower Canada separate Provinces. At that time there were distributed along the St. Lawrence, the Bay of Quinte, Niagara frontier, Amherstburg, with the French settlement on the Thames, and the Indians at Grand River, about 20,000 souls, nearly all of whom had found their way into what is now the Province of Ontario since the close of the American War of the Revolution in 1783.

Colonel John Graves Simcoe, the pioneer Governor of Upper Canada, who was Lieutenant-Governor under Lord Dorchester, entered upon the duties of his office July 8th, 1792.

Governor Simcoe divided the Province into 19 counties, which he called Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent. Simcoe's Ontario County included Wolfe, Howe, Amherst and the other islands, between Gananoque and Prince Edward. It was soon abolished, and does not appear on the 1798 map. Suffolk was located where Middlesex and Elgin are now.

The first Parliament of Upper Canada 1792, changed the names of the Districts to Eastern, Midland, Home and Western.

In the session of 1798 a Bill was passed "to ascertain and establish the boundary lines of the different townships of the Province," and another Bill forming 8 districts, 23 counties and 158 townships.

A map of the Province, on the scale of 20 miles to 1 inch, was prepared by D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General of Upper Canada, a copy of which is taken from the Dominion Archives of 1891. This map shows the Province of Ontario, as it was organized just 100 years ago.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Is called after the county of the same name in England. It contains the townships of

Malden, named after a borough in Essex, Eng., on the Chelmer River, sometimes spelled Maldon.

Mersea, a finely wooded island of England, in Essex, in a bay of the North Sea, called the Blackwater, connected with the mainland by a long causeway covered at high water.

Rochester, from a city of Kent, England, 28 miles from London; contains a cathedral grammar school, founded by Henry VIII. in 1542, and the "Poor Traveler's House," founded by Richard Watts in the reign of Elizabeth. The cathedral dates from 604, rebuilt about 1076.

Maidstone, from a borough and market town in Kent, England, 32 miles from London, on the River Medway. Noted for paper manufactures.

Colchester, from a city in Essex, England, on the River Colne, 51 miles from London. Contains churches dating back to Edward II. and Henry I. Called by the Romans Camulodunum. The vicinity is rich in Roman coins, vases, urns, pottery, rings and other Roman antiquities. Colchester was fortified by Edward the Elder, and [illegible] of the Domesday survey

do so many great citizens lie within so narrow a space. High over those venerable graves towers the stately monument of Chatham, and from above, his effigy, graven by a cunning hand, seems still, with eagle face and outstretched arms, to bid England be of good cheer, and to hurl defiance at her foes. The generation which reared that memorial of him has disappeared. The time has come when the rash and indiscriminate judgments which his contemporaries passed on his character may be calmly revised by history. And history, while for the waving of vehement, high and daring natures, she notes his many errors, will yet deliberately pronounce that, among the eminent men whose bones lie near his, scarcely one has left a more stainless, and none a more splendid, name."

Pitt (Chatham) could silence an opponent with a look of scorn, or crush the whole House with a single word, but he never stooped to the arts by which men form a political party. His real strength, indeed, lay not in Parliament, but in the people at large.—Green's History.

Zone—Origin unknown.

ELGIN COUNTY,

Called after the county of Elgin on the Moray Firth in Scotland, was at first called Suffolk, was next part of Middlesex, and was finally separated and given its present name. Its townships are:

Aldborough, from a town and watering place in Suffolk, Eng. Crabbe, the poet, was born there in 1754.

Yarmouth, from a borough in Norfolk, England, which contains the Church of St. Nicholas, founded in the reign of William Rufus. It is the principal seat of the herring fishery in England.

Dunwich, from a decayed borough of Suffolk, Eng., anciently an important city and capital of East Anglia, but has been almost entirely destroyed by inroads of the sea.

Southwold, from a Suffolk borough, which has an import coal trade and a herring fishery.

Malahide, a watering place in Ireland, 9 miles from Dublin, handsomely built and frequented by bathers. Malahide, Ireland, was the birthplace of Colonel Thomas Talbot. The town of St. Thomas, and Talbot street, are also named after the Colonel, who was, in his youth, along with Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington), an aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1786-88. On the recommendation of Governor Simcoe, 5,000 acres of land was granted to Mr. Talbot in the township of Yarmouth, and there he built Castle Malahide, where he kept his bachelor quarters and granted or sold land to immigrants, up to the time of his death. Applications for 5,000 acres were common in those days, and not a few obtained a whole township of land. Edward Ermatinger writes that Mr. Charles Ingersoll obtained a grant of the whole township of Oxford; a person named Saler the township of Townsend, and another person named Dalton the township of Burford, on conditions of settlement, which they were unable to fulfil. In the Archives there is a letter from Thomas Talbot to the Duke of Cumberland, asking the Duke to obtain from the King a township of land, free from fees and obligations of location—the land to be subsequently transferred by the Duke to Talbot. This is answered by a letter from the Duke of Kent to Lord Hobart, dated Oct. 11th, 1801, in which the grant of the township is recommended, but the Duke does not wish his name to appear in the transaction. Mr. Ermatinger's "Life of Colonel Talbot," published in 1859, contains much valuable information concerning the settlement of the London and Thomas districts.

Bayham, from Viscount Bayham, Lord Camden.

Dorchester is the capital of Dorsetshire, in England, 113 miles from London. The Romans surrounded it with a wall. After Monmouth's rebellion in 1685, Judge Jeffreys held the bloody assizes at Dorchester and sentenced 109 of the insurgents to death.

The Canadian township of Dorchester is called after the Governor-General, Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

is called after the English Middlesex. Its townships are:

London, after the great city in England.

Westminster, after a district in the City of London.

Adelaide, after the wife of King William IV.

Metcalfe, after Sir Charles Metcalfe, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1843, who performed eminent ser-

land from Earl Selkirk, who got it from W. Jarvis, who got it from the Indians for a promise to pay £5,775 and an actual payment of £600.

Walpole, from Sir Robert Walpole, of Houghton, Earl of Orford, born 1676, died 1745, the great Whig statesman, who was for 20 years at the head of the British Government. A friendly critic says that Walpole was beyond question the most eminent, the ablest and the most successful statesman of his day. His ambition only was excessive and insatiable. He was, with the exception perhaps of his brother-in-law, Lord Townshend, the most respectable statesman of that barren period. During his official life he enjoyed sinecures which, with the salary he earned, gave him an income of £25,000 a year, but that was the fashion of the time. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough drew salaries aggregating £90,000 a year.

In Green's History Walpole is described as a young Norfolk landowner of fair fortune, with the tastes and air of the class from which he sprang. His big, square figure, his vulgar, good-humored face, were those of a common country squire. And in Walpole the squire underlay the statesman to the last. He was ignorant of books, he "loved neither reading nor writing," and if he had a taste for art, his real love was for the table, the bottle and the chase. He rode as hard as he drank. There was the temper of the Norfolk fox-hunter in the "doggedness" which Marlborough noted as his characteristic; in the burly self-confidence which declared, "If I had not been Prime Minister I should have been Archbishop of Canterbury"; in the stubborn courage which conquered the awkwardness of his earlier efforts to speak, or met single-handed at the last the bitter attacks of a host of enemies, and, above all, in the genial good humor which became with him a new force in politics. No man was ever more fiercely attacked by speakers and writers, but he brought in no "gagging act" for the press, and though the lives of most of his assailants were in his hands through their seats in Parliament, he made no use of his power over them. Where his country breeding showed itself most however, was in the shrewd, narrow, honest character of his mind. He saw very clearly, but he could not see far, and he would not believe what he could not see.

"He was no mere chance or good luck which maintained Walpole at the head of affairs for more than 20 years."—Green.

"The most pernicious circumstances in which this country can be are those of war, as we must be losers while it lasts, and cannot be great gainers when it ends."—Sir R. Walpole.

"They may ring their bells now," Walpole said bitterly, as peals and bonfires welcomed his reluctant consent to the declaration of war against Spain in 1739, "but they will soon be wringing their hands."

WELLAND COUNTY

Was originally a part of Lincoln and does not appear in the census as a separate county until 1851. Lincoln also included what is now South Wentworth and in the map of Upper Canada, made by Acting Surveyor-General Smith in 1798, it was divided into four ridings, which by the Union Act of 1840 were reduced to two. On the old map Barton, Ancaster, Glanford, Binbrook, Saltfleet, Grimsby, Clinton, Caistor and Gainsboro townships were in the first riding of Lincoln; Louth, Stamford and Newark in the second; Thorold, Grantham and Pelham in the third; Wainfleet, Crowland, Humberstone and Bertie in the fourth. By the Union Act of 1840 the old first and second ridings were made into the North Riding and the third and fourth ridings into the South Riding. The name of Welland County is taken from the Welland River in Lincolnshire. The name of

LINCOLN COUNTY

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WENTWORTH COUNTY

Gets its name from Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, of Nova Scotia, 1792-1808, to whom Mr. Dundas wrote on 8th Feb. 1793:

"Sir,—I have received the King's command to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you do instantly take the necessary steps for raising and forming from amongst the inhabitants of Nova Scotia a corps not exceeding 600 men, to be divided into six companies and His Majesty is graciously pleased to allow you to command this corps, with the pro-

girl, Mary Simpson, daughter of a great Canadian merchant of the period. At the time of Nelson's visit she was but 16 years old, marvellously beautiful and witty. On Oct. 14, 1782, Lord Nelson's ship, the Albemarle, was ready to sail, and he had a very sad and tender parting with Mary Simpson, and went down the St. Lawrence to board the man-of-war. The next morning arrived and the Albemarle did not heave anchor, and Capt. Nelson was seen coming back to Quebec in a boat. A friend of Nelson, a man prominent in Quebec at the time, copied him and asked him what had happened. Nelson is quoted as having said: "I find it absolutely impossible to leave this place without again waiting upon her whose society has so much added to its charms and laying myself and my fortune at her feet." Nelson's friend protested against such a rash act and told him that, "situated as you are at present, your future ruin will inevitably follow." "Then let it follow," replied Nelson, earnestly, "for I am resolved to do it." But despite his intentions the stronger will of his friend prevailed, and he was fairly carried back to the ship and forced to leave behind the girl he loved, and it was many years before he gave up the hope of possessing her, for Nelson never returned to Canada, and Mary Simpson died in spinsterhood.

PEEL COUNTY,

Which was also originally a part of York, was called after Sir Robert Peel, who succeeded Lord Melbourne as Premier in 1841 and carried through Parliament the bill to repeal the corn laws in 1846. The Queen at first disliked him, but learned to regard him very highly. An idea of the quality of the man may be gathered from the following speech, in reply to a taunt that he would be driven from office:

"I shall surrender power, severely censured I fear, by many honorable men who, from interested motives, have adhered to the principles of protection, because they looked upon them as important to the interests and welfare of the country. I shall leave a name execrated, I know, by every monopolist who would maintain protection for his own individual benefit. But it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good-will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labor and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted at th with abundant and untaxed d, to sweeter because it is no er leavened by a sense of injustice."

Sir Robert Peel brought in a bill to reform the constabulary, hence policemen are to this day called Peelers.

The townships of Peel County are: Chinguacousy, of Indian derivation.

Toronto and Toronto More, from Taronto, an Italian engineer, who constructed a fort at or near the present site of Toronto city.

"Picturesque Canada" calls Toronto an Iroquois word, a corruption of Teyoyagon, the name applied to Lake Simcoe, then to the site of Toronto, and for some time to the site of Port Hope; then back to Toronto city, and finally Toronto township in Peel County.

Albion, an ancient name of England.

Caledon, from a town in the County of Tyrone, Ireland; or from James Alexander, Earl of Caledon, an Irish gentleman of the last century.

YORK COUNTY

Is called after Yorkshire in England. Of its townships Etobicoke has an Indian name.

York, probably after York city on the River Ouse, capital of Yorkshire, England, famous for its minster or cathedral, established in the seventh century. York was the seat of government while the Romans held Britain. Its citizens joined the Scots and Danes against William the Conqueror, who after their defeat razed the city to the ground.

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Scarborough, from a seaport town in the North riding of Yorkshire, England, esteemed for its mineral waters and sea bathing.

Whitchurch, from a market town in England, county of Hants, or another Whitchurch sometimes called

tario, in front of the township, after Brighton, the famous watering place in Sussex, England, where George IV., when Prince of Wales, built the pavilion in 1784.

Seymour, after Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter of the Duke of Somerset, wife of the Duke of Northumberland, who became Baroness Percy after her husband's death, in 1786.

Alnwick, from the county town of Northumberland, England, famous for its castle, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland, which was repeatedly besieged by the Scots in ancient times.

Percy, from the old family name of the Dukes of Northumberland, taken originally from the village of Percy, in Normandy. Henry de Percy in the reign of Edward I. acquired the baronetcy of Alnwick.

South Monaghan, after the County of Monaghan, in Ireland.

HASTINGS COUNTY,

The three townships of Rawdon, Huntington and Hungerford, and the River Moira, are named after Francis Rawdon Hastings, born 1754, died 1826, who entered the army at the age of 17. Was sent to America in 1773, fought at Bunker Hill 1775, in 1778 was appointed Adjutant-General of the British forces in North America, with rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Commanded a British corps in South Carolina at the Battle of Camden, 1780, and defeated Greene at Hobkirk's Hill. Returning to England was captured by a French cruiser. On his release was created Baron Rawdon and Knight of the Bath, and in 1793 succeeded his father as Earl of Moira. In 1794 he commanded 10,000 men sent to relieve the Duke of York (son of Geo. III.) in Flanders. In 1806 was appointed Master General of the Ordnance in the Grenville and Fox Ministry, and after the assassination of Mr. Perceval in 1812 made an unsuccessful attempt to form a Cabinet. Was Governor-General of India till 1822, and during his term he terminated the Nepaul War. Subsequently Governor of Malta. In 1817 was created Viscount Loudoun, Earl of Rawdon and Marquis of Hastings. Green says: "Lord Hastings deserves credit for paving the way for the abolition of the suttee."

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The noble Indian names along the Quinte shores have only all trampled under foot in the shameless tuft-hunting of our early Governors; one instance will suffice. At Belleville, the ancient River Sagonaska was renamed to flatter the Earl of Moira; and even his baronies were detailed in the County of 'Hastings,' and the Townships of 'Rawdon' and 'Hungerford.'"—Picturesque Canada, p. 651.

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Marmora comes from the Latin word for marble, which abounds in the township.

Elzevir, from a family of Dutch printers who lived at Amsterdam between 1583 and 1681. The Greek New Testament is among their masterpieces. At least 30 works were published by the Elzevirs.

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FRONTENAC COUNTY

Got its name from the French Governor who died in 1698, just 200 years ago, after being a power in Canada for twenty-five years. The Duke de St. Simon said that Frontenac found it hard to bear the imperious temper of his wife, and he was given the government of Canada in 1672 to deliver him from her, and afford him some means of living. He built Fort Frontenac at Cataraqui and fought the English and their Indian allies at every opportunity. Colden says: "De Frontenac stands conspicuous among all his nation for deeds of cruelty. Nothing was more common than for his Indian prisoners to be given up to his Indian allies to be tortured." It was in Frontenac's time that slavery was legalized in Canada. Five hundred years later it was abolished by Governor Simcoe's Parliament. McMullen says Frontenac died, as he had lived, loved by some for his courage and military virtues, hated by others for his cruel temper and proud and overbearing manners, but respected and feared alike by friend and foe, and with the credit of having, with trifling aid from France, supported and increased the strength of a colony which he had found, on his reappointment, at the brink of ruin. He also died, as he had lived, in bad odor with the Jesuits, and was shrived in his last hours by a Recollet Father, and buried in the Recollet Church instead of in the cathedral. The Jesuits retaliated by abusing him in his grave.

Kingston, the first township surveyed in this locality for the Loyalists, was so called in honor of King George III., corresponding to Queenston at the other end of Lake Ontario, which was called after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III.

Wolfe Island, after General James Wolfe, born in Kent in 1726, killed at the capture of Quebec from the French, 1759. He was with Amherst at the siege of Louisberg in 1758, was only in his 34th year when he fell, and his remains were conveyed to England and interred at Greenwich.

Pittsburg was called after William Pitt, second son of "the great Commoner," who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Premier at 25, and whose "bitterest enemies did not dare to accuse him of receiving unlawful gain." His career from time he entered Parliament as a mere youth to his death in 1806, aged 46 years, having been twenty-five years in Parliament, is familiar to all students of English history. He was the author of the Constitutional Act of 1791, which made Upper Canada a separate province.

Loughborough takes its name from the Lord Loughborough who was Attorney General in 1783, mentioned by the N. B. Review in this sentence: "Lord Thurlow and Lord Loughborough were probably men as devoid of principle as any in the preceding generation." Lord Loughborough, Lord Loughborough, the Chancellor, treacherously communicated Pitt's Catholic emancipation project to the King. "I count any man my personal enemy," George broke out angrily, to Dundas, "who proposes any such measure." This drove Pitt from office, 1801. Grenville followed him into retirement, and Addington succeeded as Premier. Lord Loughborough became Earl of Rosslyn. Of the present representative of the family, the Bobcaygeon Independent says:

"Lord Rosslyn is a young man who blew in $100,000 a year for seven years after attaining his majority, and an estate. Now he is earning $10 a week at a small theatre. Would it not have been better had the State confiscated the estate in death duties? The young profligate had no right to it whatever. The only pretension to a right was the mere accident of birth. The estate was taken from the state and held by the laws of the State, and to the State it should have returned."

Portland, from the Duke of Portland, Colonial Secretary in 1796, to whom much of the correspondence in the Archives was addressed. He was descended from the Dutch William Bentinck, upon whom honors and estates were conferred by King William III.

Bedford, after the English county, or the Duke, head of the great house of Russell, of whom Lord John Russell, the Prime Minister, was a noted member.

Hinchinbrooke, from a title of the Earl of Sandwich, a member of the Duke of Grafton's Government in

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Got its name from the French Governor who died in 1698, just 200 years ago, after being a power in Canada for twenty-five years. The Duke de St. Simon said that Frontenac found it hard to bear the imperious temper of his wife, and he was given the government of Canada in 1672 to deliver him from her, and afford him some means of living. He built Fort Frontenac at Cataraqui and fought the English and their Indian allies at every opportunity. Colden says: "De Frontenac stands conspicuous among all his nation for deeds of cruelty. Nothing was more common than for his Indian prisoners to be given up to his Indian allies to be tortured." It was in Frontenac's time that slavery was legalized in Canada. Five hundred years later it was abolished by Governor Simcoe's Parliament. McMullen says Frontenac died, as he had lived, loved by some for his courage and military virtues, hated by others for his cruel temper and proud and overbearing manners, but respected and feared alike by friend and foe, and with the credit of having, with trifling aid from France, supported and increased the strength of a colony which he had found, on his reappointment, at the brink of ruin. He also died, as he had lived, in bad odor with the Jesuits, and was shrived in his last hours by a Recollet Father, and buried in the Recollet Church instead of in the cathedral. The Jesuits retaliated by abusing him in his grave.

Kingston, the first township surveyed in this locality for the Loyalists, was so called in honor of King George III., corresponding to Queenston at the other end of Lake Ontario, which was called after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III.

Wolfe Island, after General James Wolfe, born in Kent in 1726, killed at the capture of Quebec from the French, 1759. He was with Amherst at the siege of Louisberg in 1758, was only in his 34th year when he fell, and his remains were conveyed to England and interred at Greenwich.

Pittsburg was called after William Pitt, second son of "the great Commoner," who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Premier at 25, and whose "bitterest enemies did not dare to accuse him of receiving unlawful gain." His career from time he entered Parliament as a mere youth to his death in 1806, aged 46 years, having been twenty-five years in Parliament, is familiar to all students of English history. He was the author of the Constitutional Act of 1791, which made Upper Canada a separate province.

Loughborough takes its name from the Lord Loughborough who was Attorney General in 1783, mentioned by the N. B. Review in this sentence: "Lord Thurlow and Lord Loughborough were probably men as devoid of principle as any in the preceding generation." Lord Loughborough, Lord Loughborough, the Chancellor, treacherously communicated Pitt's Catholic emancipation project to the King. "I count any man my personal enemy," George broke out angrily, to Dundas, "who proposes any such measure." This drove Pitt from office, 1801. Grenville followed him into retirement, and Addington succeeded as Premier. Lord Loughborough became Earl of Rosslyn. Of the present representative of the family, the Bobcaygeon Independent says:

"Lord Rosslyn is a young man who blew in $100,000 a year for seven years after attaining his majority, and an estate. Now he is earning $10 a week at a small theatre. Would it not have been better had the State confiscated the estate in death duties? The young profligate had no right to it whatever. The only pretension to a right was the mere accident of birth. The estate was taken from the state and held by the laws of the State, and to the State it should have returned."

Portland, from the Duke of Portland, Colonial Secretary in 1796, to whom much of the correspondence in the Archives was addressed. He was descended from the Dutch William Bentinck, upon whom honors and estates were conferred by King William III.

Bedford, after the English county, or the Duke, head of the great house of Russell, of whom Lord John Russell, the Prime Minister, was a noted member.

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DUNDAS COUNTY

Is called after Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, born 1741, died 1811, a Minister under Rockingham, Shelburne and Pitt, Secretary of State both for the Home Department and for War, whose name appears frequently as the writer and receiver of letters relating to Canada in the Archives. Macaulay describes King George III. as telling Dundas to keep his Scotch metaphysics to himself, when the Minister tried to persuade the King that it would be right to relieve the Catholics of their political disabilities. He also says that Henry Dundas, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, was an able and versatile politician, and in speaking of Pitt's niggardly treatment of literary men, Macaulay says: "Even Dundas, who made no pretensions to literary taste, and was content to be considered as a hard-headed and somewhat coarse man of business, made Robert Burns an exciseman, with seventy pounds a year; and this was more than Pitt, during his long term of office, did for the encouragement of letters." Dundas probably little thought that the name of Burns would be much better known than his own name, before both had been 100 years dead. Dundas became Lord Melville and was dismissed and impeached for peculation, "though few believed that he himself profited by the scandalous dishonesty which prevailed in his office." He was fond of appointing his relations to sinecure offices. Dr. Doran, in his book on "Habits and Men," published in 1854, says: "We read now, with something of wonder, of Charles Fox and the Prince of Wales getting drunk tete-a-tete in St. James street, and of Pitt and Dundas riding home in the same happy state from Addiscombe, bilking the turnpikes, and being fired at for highwaymen." The name of Dundas has been given to a town in Wentworth County and to many roads and streets in Ontario, as well as to Dundas County.

The townships in Dundas are

Matilda, after the Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, tenth child and first daughter of King George III., who married Frederick, King of Wurtemburg.

Williamsburg, after Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterward King William IV.

Mountain, called after Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, first Protestant Bishop of Quebec, born 1750, came to Canada in 1793. His son was also Bishop of Quebec.

Winchester, after the city in Hampshire, England, which was the home and capital of King Alfred the Great, and where he and King Canute were buried. There he administered his government and pursued his studies. There he wrote his books and codified the laws which for ten centuries have formed the basis of the "common law" of all English-speaking lands. There he founded an abbey, and there he died and was buried. Winchester is entitled to be the centre of all the homage the whole empire may pay to the memory of the first King of United England, the real founder of the present world-wide empire. In such homage, indeed, all branches of the Anglo-Saxon stock, however remote, may properly join. One thousand years ago, King Alfred freed England from foreign domination and made it a united kingdom. He founded schools and began the intellectual life of the English people. He introduced into England the system of accurate measurement of time. He founded the foreign commerce of England. He founded English literature. He gave the English-speaking world its common law. He fought fifty-six battles by sea and land. He reigned for thirty years as not only the King of England, but as the "guide, philosopher and friend" of the English people, holding up a great light in a dark age and doing a great work for civilization amid an ignorant and barbarous people, and he died leaving a private name and a public record unsullied and unstained, but luminous with such glory as few monarchs in any land or age have won or merited. The millenary of such a man is one in honoring which the human race will do itself high honor.

STORMONT COUNTY

Takes its name from Viscount Stormont, President of the Council in the Portland Coalition Government of 1783, a nephew of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, the great jurist of the 18th century, who died in 1793, and whose property was destroyed in the Gordon riots. He was Chief Jus-

Lord Hawkesbury, who succeeded Lord Grenville in the conduct of Foreign Affairs, nothing was known outside the House of Commons." Lord Hawkesbury was also Foreign Secretary in the Addington Government (1801). "The peril of the nation forced Addington from office and recalled Pitt to power" (1804).

RUSSELL COUNTY

Was called after Hon. Peter Russell, who came to Canada with Simcoe in 1792 as Inspector General and was made a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils. Upon Simcoe's departure, Mr. Russell, as senior member of the Council, became Acting Governor until the arrival of General Hunter in 1799. His name is frequently mentioned in the Canadian Archives, and not always in a complimentary manner. In fact, he appears to have been a land grabber, though he wrote to the Duke of Portland, on July 18th, 1799:

"The Council and myself are exceedingly happy that Your Grace appears to approve of the steps we have taken to get rid of the pernicious system of settling the waste lands of the Crown by appropriating large tracts to associated companies and our determination to proceed in future in making grants to individuals only. But even in the latter case it has not been always in our power to counteract the schemes of speculators and land jobbers, who are constantly practicing a thousand arts to evade our vigilance.'"

On the other hand, there is a letter from Governor Hunter to Mr. King, dated October 27th, 1799, in which he says:

"The Councillors are all good men; Russell, had it depended on him, would have granted lands to the devil and all his family (as good loyalists), provided they could have paid the fees.'"

McMullen says that Russell was accused of illegally making grants of land to himself and to his relatives and particular friends. Searches in the registry offices have fully confirmed these accusations. He made few personal enemies, but his avarice and the manner in which he permitted land monopolies to arise, seriously interfered with the settlement of the Province, and laid the foundations of many evils. Russell never married and died at Toronto a rich man, leaving a portion of his estate to the Baldwin family."

The townships of Russell are:

Russell, after the Hon. Peter Russell.

Cambridge, after Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, son of King George III.

Clarence, after Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterward King William IV.

Cumberland, after Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III., born 1771, died 1851, who succeeded to the throne of Hanover in 1837, and whose son, George Frederick, was the last King of Hanover.

CARLETON COUNTY

Got its name from Sir Guy Carleton, afterward Lord Dorchester, who accompanied Wolfe's expedition to Canada and took part in the battle of the Plains of Abraham. In 1767, General Murray going to England, the government of the colony devolved on Carleton. In 1770 he went to England, but returned to Canada in 1774, and defended Quebec from the attack of Montgomery and Arnold. In 1782 Carleton succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in America. In 1783 he evacuated New York and withdrew the British ships from America. In 1786 he was made a peer, with a pension of £1,000 and sent to Canada as Governor-General, which post he held till 1796. He was a strict disciplinarian, but kind of heart, and very popular with the French Canadians. He married Lady Maria, daughter of the Earl of Effingham, and died in 1808, aged 83.

The townships of Carleton county are:

Osgoode, after William Osgoode, Chief Justice of Canada, from 1792 to 1801; came out with Gov. Simcoe. Transferred to Quebec in 1794. Osgoode Hall in Toronto is named after him. "He died in affluent circumstances, the result of laudable prudence, without the smallest taint of avarice, or illiberal parsimony."

Gloucester, after the English county, or the Duke of Gloucester, a son-in-law of George III., husband of Princess Mary.

Gower, after Earl Gower, member of Pitt's Government in 1783.

Duke of Kent, sent to Canada in 1813 by the Duke of York as second in command to Sir George Prevost. He was wounded at Lundy's Lane, and in the fall of 1814 succeeded Prevost as commander of the forces and administrator of the Government of the Canadas, a position he held until 1816. Sir Gordon Drummond's daughter, Eliza, married Henry Howard, Earl of Effingham.

Pakenham, after General Sir Edward Pakenham, killed at the battle of New Orleans, on which occasion General (afterwards President) Andrew Jackson, commanded the American forces.

In his despatch to Earl Bathurst, giving an account of the disaster at New Orleans, Major-General Lambert wrote:

"It is not necessary for me to expatiate to you upon the loss the army has sustained in Major-General the Honorable Sir E. Packenham, Commander-in-chief of this force, nor could I do so in adequate terms. His services and merits are so well known that I have only, in common with the whole army, to express my sincere regret, which may be supposed at this moment to come particularly home to me.

"The brave commander of the forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honor, and sharing the dangers to which the troops were exposed, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence; it was there he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another, which was almost instantly fatal, in his body."

Darling, possibly from Grace Darling, the brave English girl, who rescued nine persons from a shipwreck on the coast of Northumberland, or from Mr. Darling, surgeon to the Indians at Manitoulin, mentioned in "Smith's Canada."

Lavant, from the village of Lavant in England, near Goodwood Park, the seat of the Duke of Richmond.

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY,

Formerly the North Riding of Northumberland, was called after the city of Peterborough in Northamptonshire, England, in whose cathedral Catharine of Arragon and Mary Queen of Scots were buried.

Another version is that the town of Peterborough, and thereafter the county, were named in honor of Peter Robinson, who inaugurated the immigration of Irish settlers to the locality in 1825. Many of them died of fever and ague.

The townships of Peterborough are:

Otonabee, an Indian word meaning mouth water, so-called from the place where the Otonabee River empties into Rice Lake through a delta.

Asphodel (Greek), meaning a plant of the lily family, like the daffodil, which probably abounds there.

Homer sometimes uses asphodelos as an adjective, as in Odyssey xi. 539 —"asphodelos leimon," the asphodel meadow, which the shades of heroes haunted. Hence Picturesque Canada, p. 642:

"With propriety, probably unconscious, a township on the lower edge of Rice Lake, has been named Asphodel, no unfit name for well-watered meadows, where the shades of Indian heroes may still linger."

Dummer, after Chief Justice William Dummer Powell, a member of the Family Compact.

Douro. One of the titles of the Duke of Wellington is Baron Douro, given him because Wellington achieved the brilliant exploit of crossing the River Douro in the face of the French army under Soult, and driving them with great loss from Oporto, and beyond the limits of Portugal.

Ennismore, one of the titles of the Earl of Listowel, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Ennismore, of the County of Kerry, Ireland.

North Monaghan, from the County of Monaghan, Ireland.

Smith, from Sir D. W. Smith, the Surveyor General, who made a map of Upper Canada in 1798, was a member of the first three Canadian Parliaments and Speaker in two of them, born 1764, died 1837; or Elias Smith, who built a mill at Smith's Creek (Port Hope) in 1793; or William Smith, the great English geologist, a friend of Wollaston and Cavendish, who formulated a theory on fossils and was called "Strata" Smith.

Methuen, from the Duke of Richmond, Baron of Methuen in the Peerage of Scotland.

Burleigh, from a high officer of State under Queen Elizabeth.

Essa, from a favorite squaw of Tecumseth.

Adjala, the name of a daughter of Tecumseth.

Tosorontio, from a Huron word meaning "beautiful mountain."

Innisfil, from Innisfail, a poetical name for Ireland. It is found in the form Innisfail as a station on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

Sunnidale, from Sunny Dale, described by the author of Smith's Canada as the worst township in the county. He ridicules the name as inappropriate.

Vespra, probably from the Latin vesper, evening, Greek, hesperos, the west.

Oro—The Spanish word for gold first applied to Rio del Oro, a river and settlement on the northwest coast of Africa, celebrated for its trade in slaves and gold; and as it was at first intended to set apart this township, or a portion of it as a colony for liberated slaves, the African name of Oro was selected.

"Shanty Bay was first settled by Lieut.-Col. Wm. O'Brien, who came to this district some sixty years ago (this was written twenty years ago) on a philanthropic mission in connection with a proposal, on the part of the British Government, to found a colored colony in the township of Oro. The enthusiasm of the Wilberforce period dying out, the project was never prosecuted beyond the stage of giving its African name to the township."—Picturesque Canada, p. 601.

Orillia—Different accounts of the origin of the name have been given. 1. The lesser shore (Couchiching, a Spanish diminutive of Ora). 2. Aurelia, or Aurlea, a flower.

Orilla (pronounced O-rill-yeh) is the Spanish word for border, margin, bank of river, shore of sea, and the town of Orillia overlooks Lake Simcoe. On the latest map of the Railways and Canals Department, the name of the town is spelled Orilla.

Flos, Tiny and Tay—"It is hard to tell what spirit, if not that of mischief, suggested the names of Flos, Tiny and Tay, in Simcoe county, since these were the names of three poodle dogs belonging to Governor Colborne's wife."—George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, in J. Castell Hopkins' Canadian Encyclopedia, p. 204.

Medonte, from Virgil, AEneid, Lib. vi., line 483—

"Quos ille omnes longo ordine cernans
Ingemuit, Glaucumque, Medontaque, Thersilochumque,
Tres Antenoridas, Cererique," etc.

Medon, a Greek soldier, brother of the lesser Ajax, fought against Troy, and was slain by AEneas.

Medon (Medontos), son of Codrus, last King of Attica, himself Archon for life.

Mr. J. A. MacLaren, of the Barrie Examiner, has kindly furnished information on Simcoe County names.

BRANT COUNTY

Is called after the celebrated Mohawk Indian Chief, Joseph Brant, who took the British side in the revolutionary war, and was rewarded by a grant of land in the Grand River Valley.

He was born in Ohio and died at Wellington Square (Burlington), Ontario.

In the Archives of 1892, Mr. Douglas Brymner writes: "The disputes of the Six Nations on the Grand River respecting their lands were aggravated by the occasional ebullitions of Joseph Brant, who, when under the influence of liquor, does not appear to have been guarded in the tone of his language."

The townships of Brant county are

Brantford, or Brant's ford, crossing of the Grand River. Brant threw a boom across the river at that point.

Tuscarora and Onondaga, names of tribes of the Six Nations Indians.

South Dumfries, from the county of Dumfries, in Scotland.

"In 1816 Hon. William Dickson purchased the township, which he named Dumfries, after his native town in Scotland. At Mr. Dickson's request the Post-office of this new settlement was named Galt, after his early friend and schoolmate in Edinburgh." —Picturesque Canada, p. 463.

Burford, which formerly belonged to Oxford County, is the name of a place in Oxford, England, and Earl of Burford is one of the titles of the Duke of St. Albans.

Oakland, a small township formerly called the Gore of Burford, probably got its name from the oak trees.

WELLINGTON COUNTY

Took its name from Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, born at Dublin 1769, died at Walmer Castle, 1852, who served in Holland (1794), in In-

ments; Chief Secretary for Ireland in Lord Grey's Government; Colonial Secretary in 1833, when he carried the measure for emancipating the West India slaves; Colonial Secretary again in 1841-45, when he went to the House of Lords. Premier in 1852 and 1858.

Ashfield, from the village of Ashfield, in Suffolk, where Lord Chancellor Thurlow was born.

Turnberry—Said to be the name of part of the Bruce estate in Scotland, from which some of the old settlers in Turnberry township emigrated to Canada.

Stephen, from James Stephen, jun., Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1828; gave evidence before a committee of the House of Commons on the Government of Canada, which caused Sir Francis Boud Head to call Stephen a "rank Republican."

Grey, after Lord Grey, the Prime Minister, who carried the Reform Bill in 1832.

Howick, after his son and successor, Viscount Howick.

Goderich township and town are named after Sir Fred. John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, Earl of Ripon, Colonial Minister in 1830, who died in 1859. His son and successor has been in about every Liberal Ministry since 1859, and was Chairman of the High Joint Commission, which drafted the Treaty of Washington in 1871. He resigned the Grand Mastership of the English Free Masons in 1874, when he joined the Catholic Church. Miss Lizars, in her book, quotes the phrase, "Goosey Goderich."

Colborne, from Sir John Colborne, Lord Seaton, who served in the Peninsular campaign; at Corunna, under Sir John Moore; was Lieut.-Gov. of Isle Guernsey (the Roman name of which was Sarnia); Lieut.-Gov. Canada (1829-1835); commander of forces during rebellion and Governor-General after Lord Durham. Was a stern administrator, executed 12 rebels at Montreal. Lord Seaton married a daughter of James Yonge, of Puslinch, Devon, Eng. The village of Colborne in Northumberland county, main street in Brantford city, Port Colborne, terminus of Welland Canal, and Colborne township in Huron county named after Sir John Colborne. Dent mentions that Sir J. Colborne was exhibited in effigy in the streets of Hamilton, in 1829. Sir John Colborne was the founder of Upper Canada College in Toronto.

We have left in the Western Peninsula three counties, the names of which are singularly connected.

Grey, after the Prime Minister of England, 1832.

Lambton, after John George Lambton, first Earl of Durham, who married Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, and

Bruce, after James Bruce, Earl of Elgin, who married Emily Lambton, daughter of the Earl of Durham.

GREY COUNTY.

In the county of Grey we find the township names of

Bentinck, after Lord William Bentinck, who succeeded Lord Amherst in the Governor-Generalship of India (1828-34), under whom Sir Charles Metcalfe served, and of whom it is written that "Lord William Bentinck, a Liberal to the core, encouraged the press, snapped his fingers at its attacks on himself, and thought its freedom an immense good." He was a son of the Duke of Portland.

Glenelg, a name that spells alike backward and forward—after Lord Glenelg, Colonial Secretary in 1835, a name which was a household word in Canada at the time of the Lyon Mackenzie rebellion. "Lord Glenelg, with the best intentions in the world, had a positive genius for doing the wrong thing."—Miss Lizars.

Artemisia, a plant of the wormwood or tansy variety.

Osprey, a fish-hawk, also the name of a ship in the British navy.

Collingwood, Lord Cuthbert Collingwood, the Admiral who fought with Nelson at St. Vincent and Trafalgar; went to sea at the age of 11. Admiral Collingwood died March 7th, 1810. He played a conspicuous part in Lord Howe's victory, June 1st, 1794, and in Jervis' victory off Cape Vincent in 1797. He was second in command at Trafalgar. His ship, the Royal Sovereign, was the first to attack and break the enemy's line, and upon the death of Nelson, Collingwood finished the victory and continued in command of the fleet.

St. Vincent, the great naval battle in 1797.—Sir John Jervis, of Meaford, was made Earl of St. Vincent

Sydenham, from Lord Sydenham, Governor of Canada in 1839-41 (Mr. Poulett Thomson). "Literally

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wood, the Admiral who fought with Nelson at St. Vincent and Trafalgar

Poor Traveller's House, founded by Richard Watts in the reign of Elizabeth. The cathedral dates from 604, rebuilt about 1076.

Maidstone, from a borough and market town in Kent, England, 32 miles from London, on the River Medway. Noted for paper manufactures.

Colchester, from a city in Essex, England, on the River Colne, 51 miles from London. Contains churches dating back to Edward II. and Henry I. Called by the Romans Camulodunum. The vicinity is rich in Roman coins, vases, urns, pottery, rings and other Roman antiquities. Colchester was fortified by Edward the Elder, and at the time of the Domesday survey was a place of no small note.

Charles Abbot, born 1757, died 1829, Speaker of the British House of Commons 1802-1817, was raised to the peerage as Baron Colchester.

Gosfield, from a park in Essex, England, east of Bradfield.

Tilbury, from Tilbury Fort on the Thames in Essex, opposite Gravesend in Kent; a large brick fortification originally erected by Henry VIII.

Anderdon, an Indian reserve east of from Malden in 1794, when the Huron Tract was surrendered by the Indians to the Crown. Origin of the name unknown.

Sandwich, from an English borough and Cinque Port in Kent County, with three ancient hospitals. About the beginning of the 16th century the filling up of the harbor with sand reduced its importance as a port. Sandwich was frequently attacked by the Danes and plundered by the French in the wars.

John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, born 1718, died 1792, was First Lord of the Admiralty 1748-51, 1763-65, and 1771-82. His "Voyage Round the Mediterranean" was published posthumously in 1799, accompanied with a memoir.

The township of Sandwich was settled in 1750 by the soldiers of a disbanded French regiment, about the worst class of men, Smith says, to turn loose in a new country. One of them sold his hundred acres for a flitch of bacon.

KENT COUNTY,

Called after the English county of the same name, contains the townships of

Tilbury East, same derivation as Tilbury in Essex.

Romney, from a decayed town and Cinque Port in Kent, England. Romney Marsh, a sheep pasture of 24,000 acres, is protected from the sea by an immense embankment. Romney Marsh was a favorite place for smugglers to operate in the olden days of high customs duties, owing to its low, sandy flats, where easy landings could be effected, and the hilly and broken ground at the back, which afforded exceptional facilities for the concealment of contraband goods.

George Romney was an English painter, 1734-1802, who obtained in 1763 the second premium of 50 guineas for his picture of the Death of General Wolfe.

Dover, from a seaport town in Kent, England, where Caesar first tried to land; famous for its castle, with walls enclosing 35 acres and barracks for 2,000 men, supposed to have been founded by the Romans.

Raleigh.—There is a town called Raleigh on the old maps of Essex, England. The township may have been named after Sir Walter Raleigh, born 1552, beheaded 1618, a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, who brought potatoes and tobacco from Virginia—"a man of imposing person dauntless courage, extensive knowledge and varied accomplishments. His speeches show a knowledge of the principle of political economy far above his time."

Macaulay says in his essay on "Burleigh and his Times":

"We had intended to say something concerning Raleigh the soldier, the sailor, the scholar, the courtier, the orator, the poet, the historian, the philosopher, whom we picture to ourselves, sometimes reviewing the Queen's guard, sometimes giving chase to a Spanish galleon, then answering the chiefs of the country party in the House of Commons, then again murmuring one of his sweet love-songs for near the ears of Her Highness' maid of honor, and soon after poring over the Talmud, or collating Polybius with Livy."

Orford, from a town in Suffolk, England, with a large ancient church, and fine remains of a Norman castle. Sir Robert Walpole was the first Earl of Orford.

Howard, after the Earl of Effingham, whose daughter, Lady Mary Howard, was married to Sir Guy Carleton, Governor-General of Canada, at the time these townships were surveyed and named.

Camden (West) in Kent, and Camden (East) in Addington County, from Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden and Viscount Bayham of Bayham Abbey, Sussex, born 1714, died 1794, Chief Justice of the common pleas, Lord Chancellor in Chatham's Government (1766), and President of the Council under the younger Pitt for nine years. He opposed the taxation of America. Macaulay says Lord Camden's "integrity, ability and constitutional knowledge commanded the public respect."

The following is clipped from an Ottawa paper:

"Those who met Lord Camden on [illegible] through Canada last summer will be interested in hearing that [illegible] 109 of the insurgents to death.

The Canadian township of Dorchester is called after the Governor-General, Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Is called after the English Middlesex. Its townships are:

London, after the great city in England.

Westminster, after a district in the City of London.

Adelaide, after the wife of King William IV.

Metcalfe, after Sir Charles Metcalfe, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1843, who performed eminent services in India, and whose epitaph, written by Macaulay, terms him "a statesman, tried in many offices and difficult conjunctures, and found equal to all." A good man, kind, generous and affable, with a heart overflowing with Christian charity, and a hand ever ready to assist the needy. Sir Charles Metcalfe removed every restriction and conferred upon British India a totally unshackled press.

Lobo, after a district in Wales, mentioned by Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist; or from the Right Hon. John Hobart Caradoc, Lord Howden, born 1799. As Colonel Caradoc he was present at Navarino and at the siege of Antwerp. In 1850 was ambassador at the Court of Madrid. He sat in Parliament as M. P. for Dundalk before the passing of the Reform Bill.

Mosa, the Latin and Spanish name of the River Meuse, in Belgic Gaul. It was on the banks of the River Meuse that Blucher's Prussian army was drawn up a few days before the battle of Waterloo.

Lobo, the Spanish word for wolf.

Delaware, from the Indians, who, having been conquered by the Mohawks, were driven from one point to another in the United States, some of them finally settling on the Thames River in Upper Canada. The name comes from Lord De la Warr, Governor of Virginia, in 1610, whose title is still to be found in the British peerage, borne by Sackville-West. "Tammany" was a Delaware Chief.

Biddulph, from John Biddulph, one of the original directors of the Canada Land Company.

McGillivray, from Simon McGillivray, another director.

Ekfrid, East and West, from William Williams, M. P., another director.

Ekfrid, unknown. The nearest approach to it is Eegfrith, a king of Northumbria, who fell in the war with the Picts, A. D. 685.

OFXORD COUNTY,

Called after the English County and city, contains,

Oxford township, same derivation.

Norwich, from the capital city of the county of Norfolk, England, with its cathedral, founded in 1094. Norwich has been noted for its woollen fabrics since the reign of Henry I., when a colony of Flemings settled there and began the manufacture with long wool spun in the adjacent village of Worstead, whence the name of the product took the name of worsted.

Dereham, from a market town in Norfolk, England, 15 miles from Norwich.

Blenheim, from the village in Bavaria, where the great battle was fought in 1704, in which the Duke of Marlborough put the French to rout. Blenheim Castle at Woodstock, in Oxford County, England, was built by the nation and presented to Marlborough.

Blandford is a town in Dorsetshire, formerly famed for lace manufactures.

One of the Duke of Marlborough's titles was Marquis of Blandford.

Zorra, from the Spanish word for a female fox; a strumpet; a sly, crafty person. Some prefer to derive this name from Zorah, the birthplace of Samson, mentioned in Judges xiii. 2. But it probably got its name in the same way as Lobo in Middlesex.

Nissouri, probably Indian, akin to Missouri, which means mud river.

The Embro Courier is responsible for the following: "We venture to say that there are few people who know how the township of Nissouri got its name. Once upon a time, whose people now live in the eastern part of Ontario and who in the very early history of Nissouri lived in the northern part of that township, gave the writer a history of how the township was named, which seemed reasonable, and likely true. Long ago, when this county and other adjoining counties were known as the "District of Brock," Scotch settlers named a section (known now as West and East Zorra) after the birthplace of Samson. Some Yankees settled in the west, and in speaking of the section of the county in which they lived, described it as being "nigh Zorra," or near Zorra. There are letters yet in the possession of Nissouri people addressed "nigh Zorra," but for near half a century the township has been known as Nissouri."

NORFOLK COUNTY

is named after the English Norfolk. Of its townships

Townsend takes its name from General Townshend, who, with Admiral Saunders, signed the articles of capitulation at Quebec in 1759. He became Right Hon. Thomas Townshend, Secretary of State 1782-89, Lord of the Treasury 1793-1800, to whom many of Governor Haldimand's despatches are addressed.

Windham, from Right Hon. William Windham, Colonial Secretary, whose [illegible] correspondence on Canada is taken from the English County of Lincoln.

WENTWORTH COUNTY

Gets its name from Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, of Nova Scotia, 1792-1808, to whom Mr. Dundas wrote on 8th Feb. 1793:

"Sir,—I have received the King's command to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you do instantly take the necessary steps for raising and forming from amongst the inhabitants of Nova Scotia a corps not exceeding 600 men, to be divided into six companies and His Majesty is graciously pleased to allow you to command this corps, with the provisional rank of colonel, but without any pay in consequence thereof."

Sir John Wentworth was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1736, and died at Halifax in 1820. The Marquis of Rockingham appointed him Governor of New Hampshire in 1766, and Surveyor-General of the King's woods in North America, a position in which he acquired great wealth. When the Revolutionary War broke out he removed to Nova Scotia His only son died childless, and left the property to his cousin, Catharine Francis Gore, the novelist.

The names of the townships in the old county of Lincoln, clear up to the Desjardins Canal, are taken from Lincolnshire. They are

Stamford, from a very old town in Lincolnshire. Its name, an early form of which was Stanford, was derived from a passage at the town across the Welland River by stone. The first battle of the Picts and Scots against the Britons and Saxons took place at Stamford in 449, and it subsequently became one of the five great Danish boroughs.

Crowland, from Crowland, or Croyland, an ancient Lincoln town on the Welland River, later crossed by a bridge built in the time of Edward II., and much admired by antiquarians.

Thorold, from a Lincolnshire village.

Walnfleet, from a town in Lincoln 15 miles from Boston.

Humberstone, from Hummerston, a Lincolnshire village.

Gainsborough, from a market town and port in Lincolnshire, on the right bank of the Trent. Vessels of 200 tons can come up to the town.

Grantham, from a town in Lincolnshire, situated on both sides of the Witham. Sir Isaac Newton was educated at its grammar school. Malting is the principal trade of Grantham.

Grimsby, from the town in Lincolnshire where the Danes landed on their first invasion of Britain.

Louth, from a town in Lincolnshire, in the fertile valley of the Lud, famous for manufactures.

Caistor, from a town in Lincoln, England, 11 miles from Grimsby, the church being rebuilt by Hengist on as much land as the hide of an ox, cut into thongs, would cover.

Binbrook, from a village in Lincolnshire.

Barton, from Barton-upon-Humber, a Lincolnshire town of considerable antiquity, a place of importance at the time of the Norman conquest. The remains of the old rampart and fosse are still visible.

Saltfleet, from a port town in Lincoln, England, east of Binbrook.

Glanford, from Glanford-Brigg, or Bridge, a village in Lincolnshire on the river Ancholme.

Ancaster, from Ancaster Heath in Lincolnshire.

Bertie and Willoughby townships after Peregrine Bertie, third Duke of Ancaster and nineteenth Baron Willoughby, who was a member of the Chatham (1766) and Grafton (1767) Governments.

It is not easy to tell whether Ancaster and the same observation applies to many other townships) is named after a place or after a man, owing to the British custom of using names of places as titles for men.

There is a place called Ancaster in Lincolnshire, and Sir Peregrine Bertie, Lord of Ancaster, was a Minister of the Crown at or about the time Ancaster township got its name.

By the sixth section of the Constitutional Act (1791) provision was made for the creation of a hereditary nobility in Canada, with the hereditary right of being summoned to the Legislative Council. Happily this authority was not exercised otherwise, as Robert Gourlay remarked, "we should have seen, perhaps, the Duke of Ontario loading in a cart of hay, my Lord Erie pitching, and Sir Peter Superior making the rick; or perhaps His Grace might now have been carrying a pettyfogging attorney's Lordship as a pedlar, and Sir Knight as a poor parson, starving on 5,000 acres of clergy reserves."

We were spared the spectacle of such absurdities, and the members of the Legislative Council were the nearest approach to a nobility vouchsafed to us.

Niagara is of Indian origin, meaning "thunder of water"; others say it was the name of a tribe. Governor Simcoe tried to substitute the English name Newark for Niagara, but the people preferred the latter, and after 1798 Niagara was formally reinstated by law in 1798.

Clinton may have been called after Sir Henry Clinton, Commander of His Majesty's forces in America during the War of the Revolution. But Pelham and Clinton are both family names of the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Lincoln, of whom the following is taken from an article in the North British Review:

"From 1742 to 1757 the Pelhams were in power. Henry Pelham was a [illegible] of timid and [illegible] Dunes against William the Conqueror, who after their defeat razed the city to the ground.

Governor Simcoe called Toronto by the name of York, in honor of Prince Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III., who in 1789 fought a duel with pistols on Wimbledon common with Col. Lennox, afterward Duke of Richmond. The township probably took its name from the town.

Scarborough, from a seaport town in the North riding of Yorkshire, England, esteemed for its mineral waters and sea bathing.

Whitchurch, from a market town in England, county of Hants, or another Whitchurch, sometimes called Blanemінster, in the county of Selop.

Markham, from Most Rev. William Markham, D. D., who was the famous Archbishop of York in the last century, a supporter of Pitt, called by Macaulay "the preacher of divine right."

Uxbridge got its name from Governor Simcoe's wife, who was a Miss Guillim.

King, from Mr. John King, who was Under Secretary of State under the Duke of Portland, and with whom Benedict Arnold corresponded directly (See Arch. Rep.).

Vaughan was called after Benjamin Vaughan, who with Richard Oswald was sent by Lord Shelburne to negotiate the Treaty of Peace with the United States in 1783. The pair of fools let the Americans get all that part of Canada now included in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and would have allowed Franklin and Jay to wheedle them out of the rest of Canada if Sir Henry Strachey, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had not opportunely appeared in Paris. From that day to this the United States has always been the better of Great Britain in treaties and arbitrations. See Thomas Hodgins' article in March, 1898, "Canadian Magazine."

Georgina is called after a daughter of King William IV.

ONTARIO COUNTY,

Called after the lake, was cut off from York, and given that name, many years after Governor Simcoe's Ontario county, which included Wolfe, Amherst and other islands, had been abolished. Its townships are:

Whitby, from a seaport town in York county, England, on the River Esk. It has lately become a place of winter resort.

Pickering, from a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, England, eighteen miles from Whitby. Pickering Forest and Pickering Castle are shown on the old maps of Yorkshire.

Uxbridge, from a town of Middlesex county, England; from Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, whose son, Henry William Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, lost a leg at Waterloo, and was created Marquis of Anglesey.

There was a story that when Lord Uxbridge's leg was broken by a shot during the battle of Waterloo he was carried to the rear, and passed the Duke of Wellington to whom he said in the language of the period: "Lost my leg, by G——," to which the Duke replied: "I told you, by ——," and that these were the only words which passed between the two heroes during the battle.

Reach.—Angus Bethune Reach was a British author, born in Inverness, 1821. Wrote "Leonard Linsday, a Story of Buccaneers," in 1850. There is not even presumptive evidence that the township was named after this man, but his name is inserted in default of something authentic.

Scott township may be named after Col. Hercules Scott, who was killed at Fort Erie in 1812, or after Thomas Scott, who was Attorney-General of Upper Canada in 1806 and (see Arch. 1892, p. 35) who with others was hauled over the coals for getting money that had not been voted by the Assembly. Probably the former, because the adjacent township of

Brock is named after Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in the same war at Queenston Heights. Sir Isaac Brock's "Life" has been written by Mr. D. B. Read, of Toronto, and the story forms part of every history of Canada. The Archives show that Sir Isaac's brother William promptly applied to Lord Bathurst, of the British Government, asking "that he would grant some of the waste lands in Upper Canada to the family of the late Major-General Brock, to keep the name alive in the Province." A pension of £200 a year was granted to each of Sir Isaac's four brothers. The name of Brockville was given to Elizabethtown (or Smarlington, as some called it) in honor of Sir Isaac Brock, a portion of which included the present County of Oxford for many years bore the name of the Brock District.

Thorah is a Hebrew word, meaning the Pentateuch, the revealed will of God.

Mara and Rama mean bitter.

"And when they came to Marah, they could not drink of the waters of Marah, for they were bitter; therefore the name of it was called Marah."—Exodus xv. 23.

"Thus saith the Lord: A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping; Rahel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were not."—Jeremiah xxxi. 15.

Rama is also the Spanish word for branch of a tree.

Seugog is an Indian word, meaning submerged land.

DURHAM COUNTY

[illegible] 1683 and 1691. The Greek New Testament is among their masterpieces. At least 1,600 works were published by the Elsevirs.

Madoc, from the Welsh prince, who is thought by some to have sailed to America in 1170. Travellers claimed to have found traces of Welsh settlement in Mexico.

Lake, from Viscount Gerard Lake, born 1744, died 1808, was commander-in-chief in Ireland during the insurrection of 1798, conducted the Mahratta war in India and took Delhi in 1803, and brought the Mogul Emperor into vassalage to Great Britain. In his reference to the rebellion in Ireland, Green says: "Few in fact had joined the insurgents in Wexford when Lord Lake appeared before their camp upon Vinegar Hill with a strong force of English troops on the 21st of May. The camp was stormed, and with the dispersion of its defenders the revolt came suddenly to an end."

Tudor, from the Royal family name of Henry VII. and his successors to James I. (Welsh).

Grimsthorpe, a park in Lincolnshire.

Herschel, after the great astronomer, Sir William, or his son, Sir F. W. Herschel.

Wallaston, from Dr. Wm. Wallaston, 1766-1828, celebrated chemist, Secretary Royal Society, extended Dalton's "atomic theory." As an exact analyst, Wallaston was deservedly celebrated.

Faraday, "Following the footsteps of Sir Humphrey Davy, Faraday (1791-1867) was most fortunate in developing the relations of electricity to chemistry."

McClure, from Sir R. J. McClure, born at Wexford, Ireland, 1807, who served in the Lake fleet during the Canadian Rebellion of 1838; took part in Sir John Ross' Arctic expedition in 1848, and commanded the expedition which discovered the North-west Passage in 1850. For this service he was knighted and received a reward of £5,000.

Limerick, Cashel, Dungannon, Mayo, Mountenagle, Carlow, Bangor and Wicklow, from counties in Ireland.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Was called by the French Presqu'isle de Quinte. Its present name was given in honor of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, son of George III., and father of Queen Victoria, who was stationed at Quebec with his regiment when Simcoe was Governor. Desiring to see Upper Canada, the Prince drove to Montreal in a caleche, drawn by a French pony, thence he took a batteau, or row boat, to Kingston, and schooner to Niagara. He saw the Falls and a Mohawk Indian dance. On his return he called at Marysburgh, in Prince Edward County.

The townships of Prince Edward are

Amelinsburg, from Princess Amelia, born 1783, daughter of King George III.

"Amelia! Everyone who has read Thackeray remembers her—the pretty little maiden prettling and smiling in the arms of the fond old king, her father—and then her dead in the bloom of womanhood, and the shock to the father's reason."

Sophiasburg, from Princess Sophia, born 1777.

Marysburg, from Princess Mary, born 1776, who married Frederick, Duke of Gloucester.

Hillier, after Major Hillier, Sir Peregrine Maitland's Secretary.

Athol, after the Duke who owned and sold the Isle of Man.

Hallowell, after Benjamin Hallowell, a Boston loyalist, brother-in-law of Chief Justice Elmsley, who got a grant of a township of land in Upper Canada.

Picton town was named by Rev. William Macaulay after General Sir Thomas Picton, who fought in the Peninsula and was killed at the battle of Waterloo.

LENNOX COUNTY.

Takes its name from Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, a descendant of King Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth, who was a member of the Shelburne Government in 1782. He must not be confounded with his nephew, the Duke of Richmond, who fought the duel with Prince Frederick, and whose ball gave the grand ball at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, celebrated by Byron in Childe Harold:

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital was gathered there.
Her beauty and her chivalry,"

And whose tragic death from hydrophobia, in 1819, when he was Governor-General of Canada, will be recalled. The other titles of this family, Earl of March and Baron Methuen, are commemorated in the names of townships in Carleton and Peterboro counties.

Richmond township is called after the Duke of Richmond.

Frederickesburg, after Prince Frederick, Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, second son of King George III.

Adolphustown, from Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of George III.

ADDINGTON COUNTY

Was named from Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1789 to 1801, and afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer and Premier of England. Macaulay says that Addington was universally admitted to [illegible] speaker [illegible]

[illegible] was to be a State, and to the State it should have returned."

Portland, from the Duke of Portland, Colonial Secretary in 1799, to whom much of the correspondence in the Archives was addressed. He was descended from the Dutch William Bentinck, upon whom honors and estates were conferred by King William III.

Bedford, after the English County, or the Duke, head of the great house of Russell, of whom Lord John Russell, the Prime Minister, was a noted member.

Hinchinbrooke, from a title of the Earl of Sandwich, a member of the Duke of Grafton's Government in 1767. There is also Hinchinbrooke Nunnery in Huntingdonshire, England, and Lord Nelson commanded the ship Hinchinbrooke in 1781.

Clarendon, from a Lord Clarendon, head of a noble family, and brother of the late Charles Pelham Villiers, the free trader. Lord Clarendon was a member of the Melbourne Government and a colleague of Lord Palmerston.

Ops, from the Spanish word for "bear."

Palmerston, after Henry John Temple, Lord Palmerston, "Old Pam," the Premier in 1855 and 1859, Foreign Secretary under Grey and Melbourne, a man who bullied Europe in the most approved style. Born 1784, died 1865. A prominent leader of the Liberal party until his death. Opposed the Ashburton treaty, supported Catholic emancipation, declaimed in favor of the absolute repeal of the Corn Laws in 1845, helped to secure recognition of Napoleon III. and the coalition with France against Russia. Indefatigable in business, fond of the pleasures of society and of great culture.

Miller, from Hugh Miller, the Scotch geologist, author of "Old Red Sandstone."

Canonto—An Indian says this was the name of a Frenchman, who lived there many years ago.

Olden—Unknown.

Stoneington, said to be taken from the place of that name in England, where Sir Henry Smith's mother lived.

LEEDS COUNTY

Was called after Francis Godolphin Osborne, the Duke of Leeds, who was Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the Shelburne Government in 1783, and whose wife, Lady Amelia D'Arcy, eloped "with mad Jack Byron," father of Lord Byron, the poet. The present holder of the title was mentioned as a possible successor to Lord Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada, but objection was raised because he is proprietor of a gin distillery. The founder of this noble family was Edward Osborne, the young apprentice to Sir William Hewit, who jumped from London Bridge to save the infant daughter of his master. Osborne subsequently married the daughter, and later became Lord Mayor and member of Parliament for the city. The man who made the wealth of the family was Sir Thomas Osborne, who in the course of his life attained the highest rank in the Peerage.

The townships are

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Lansdowne, after the Marquis of Lansdowne, who, as Earl Shelburne, was a distinguished man in the last century and Premier in 1782. Speaking of Lord Grenville's Government (1763), Green says: "But one man of ability was Lord Shelburne, a young Irishman, who had served with credit at Minden."

But Shelburne did not show his ability in concluding the Treaty of Peace with America. "More incompetent representatives of English and Canadian interests than the two men to whom the negotiations were chiefly entrusted (Messrs. Oswald and Vaughan) could hardly have been found if Lord Shelburne had searched the country through. Destitute of every quality which the skilful diplomatist must possess, outgeneraled by their opponents, and anxious apparently only to assure peace at any price, they granted concessions, which, in the words of a representative of the French Government, 'exceeded anything we believed possible.' Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Strachey appeared on the scene too late to avert disaster. His courageous efforts at the last moment prevented it wholly useless. 'God forbid that I should ever have a hand in such another peace,' wrote, in one of the letters which are now published for the first time, Lord Shelburne and his colleagues can, of course, never be freed from the discredit which attaches to such bargaining. With them the blame primarily lies for the generous endowment of the Republic with the gigantic boundaries on the south, west, and north which so largely deter George Yonge, a member of the Shelburne Government, and

minded to secure power and influence."

Yonge township is named after Sir Escott, after Yonge's residence, Sir Edward Lloyd (Baron Mostyn), who was Secretary of War in 1778, married Amelia, daughter of Sir William Yonge, of Escott, Devon.

Elizabethtown, after Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III.

Crosby, after [illegible] a place in England. Lieut. W. Crosby, Superintendent of the armed storeship Andrew, in 1778, is mentioned in the Archives.

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tion amid an ignorant and barbarous people, and he died leaving a private name and a public record unsullied and unstained, but luminous with such glory as few monarchs in any land or age have won or merited. The millenary of such a man is one in honoring which the human race will do itself high honor.

STORMONT COUNTY

Takes its name from Viscount Stormont, President of the Council in the Portland Coalition Government of 1783, a nephew of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, the great jurist of the 18th century, who died in 1793, and whose property was destroyed in the Gordon riots. He was Chief Justice till 1788 and was bitterly attacked in the letters of Junius. A grandson of that Viscount Stormont is the "Father of the House of Lords," Sir William David Murray, the Earl of Mansfield, who entered upon his ninety-third year on Feb. 21, 1898. Lord Mansfield is the senior member of the Upper House of Parliament, both by age and length of service. The noble lord may claim, indeed, now that Mr. Villiers has passed away, to be "Father of the entire legislature." He was returned to the House of Commons in the unreformed Parliament of 1830, and occupied a seat in that chamber until his succession to the peerage in 1840, so that he has been a member of one chamber or the other for an uninterrupted period of sixty-eight years. Scone Palace, Perthshire, the splendid home of the family, is historical as being the place where the kings of Scotland were crowned.

The first Earl of Mansfield, uncle of Viscount Stormont, the second Earl, married Lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter of the Earl of Winchilsea. Viscount Stormont's son, William, the third Earl, married Frederica, daughter of Most Rev. William Markham, D. D., Archbishop of York, and mother of the present "Father of the House of Lords.

The townships of Stormont are:

Finch, after the wife of the first Earl Mansfield, aunt of Viscount Stormont.

Osnabruck, after a town and province in Hanover, belonging to the House of Brunswick, where George 1st was born. Until 1802 Osnabruck was a bishopric, having been founded by Charlemagne. The last hereditary bishop, Frederick, Duke of York, ceded Osnabruck to Hanover.

Cornwall, after the county in the southwest of England, famous for tin and Trelawney.

> "And shall Trelawney die?
> And shall Trelawney die?
> Then forty thousand Cornishmen
> Shall know the reason why."

Roxborough, after the County of Roxburghe, in the south of Scotland.

GLENGARRY COUNTY

Takes its name from the Glen Garry in Scotland, famous in history.

Many Scottish Highlanders, who had settled in the Mohawk Valley, New York, on invitation of Sir William Johnson, left the United States during the revolutionary war, fighting their way to Canada and settling on the Niagara frontier, on the Bay of Quinte and on the banks of the St. Lawrence, where are now the counties of Glengarry and Stormont. Between the years 1780 and 1790, consolidation of the small farms in the Highlands of Scotland caused great distress to the dispossessed tenants. Bishop McDonnell found employment for many of them in the Glasgow factories, but when trade became dull and employment failed he got the King's permission to raise a Catholic regiment, which did good service in repressing the Irish rebellion of 1798. The disbanding of the regiment during the Peace of Amiens, 1802, again reduced the Glengarry men to want, and the Bishop applied for land in Canada on which they might settle. Premier Addington, Lord Sidmouth, wanted to send them to Trinidad, but finally the Bishop got for every one of the Glengarry regiment a grant of 200 acres of land in Canada. The Bishop raised the Glengarry Fencibles regiment for the war of 1812, and for this and other services Earl Bathurst granted him a salary of £600, and made him the first diocesan Catholic Bishop in the British dominions since the Reformation. In 1839 Bishop McDonnell went to England with his friend Dr. Rolph, of Ancaster, to arrange for the emigration of more Highlanders to Canada. He died there in 1840, aged 79 years.

The townships of Glengarry County are

Lancaster, from the English city, capital of Lancashire, famous for its great aqueduct and the castle, founded at the conquest on the site of a Roman station.

Charlottenburg, after a town in Prussia, near Berlin, or possibly after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III.

Kenyon, from Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, born 1732, died 1802. He was the son of a Welsh squire, called to the bar in 1756, attracted the attention of Lord Thurlow, who appointed him Chief Justice of Cheshire. In 1782 he was made Attorney-General, and two years later Master of the Rolls. On the retirement of Lord Mansfield, Pitt made Kenyon Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington. He was disliked by the bar for his overbearing disposition and insolent manners, but favored by the public on account of the rigid impartiality of his decisions, and his profound knowledge of the law. [illegible]

Earl of Effingham, and died in 1808, aged 83.

The townships of Carleton county are:

Osgoode, after William Osgoode, Chief Justice of Canada, from 1792 to 1801; came out with Gov. Simcoe. Transferred to Quebec in 1794. Osgoode Hall in Toronto is named after him. "He died in affluent circumstances, the result of laudable prudence, without the smallest taint of avarice, or illiberal parsimony."

Gloucester, after the English county, or the Duke of Gloucester, a son-in-law of George III., husband of Princess Mary.

Gower, after Earl Gower, member of Pitt's Government in 1783.

Nepean, after Sir E. Nepean, Secretary for Ireland, 1804, whose name appears frequently in the Archives.

Goulbourn, from Henry Goulbourn, born 1784, Under Secretary of State for Home Department in 1810, for the Colonies in 1812; Chancellor of the Exchequer 1828-30 and 1841-45; died in 1856. Henry Goulbourn, as Under Secretary of State, signed the treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States at Ghent in 1814.

Marlborough, from John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, born 1650, died 1722, the great English general who won the battles of Blenheim and Ramilies, and to whom Blenheim Castle was presented by the nation. He left enormous wealth, his income at the time of his death being £70,000 a year, exclusive of what he drew from royal gifts. The present holder of the title married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of a rich New Yorker.

Huntley, after George, 9th Marquis of Huntly, 5th Earl of Aboyne.

March, from the Duke of Richmond, Earl of March (a title derived from the Marches in South Wales.)

Torbolton, from Tarbolton, a Scottish burgh in the county of Ayr.

Fitzroy, from the family name of the Duke of Grafton, who was Premier of Great Britain in 1767.

William, second Baron Bagot, elder brother of Sir Charles Bagot, Governor of Canada, married Hon. Emily Fitzroy, daughter of Charles Fitzroy, first Lord Southampton, who was a brother of Augustus Henry Fitzroy, 3rd Duke of Grafton, who was Secretary of State in 1765 and First Lord of the Treasury in 1766.

As settlement extended new counties were formed to the north of those bordering on the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario.

LANARK COUNTY,

North of Leeds, took its name from Lanarkshire, in Scotland.

Rev. Richard Jones says: "In the year 1816 the townships north of the Rideau Lake, known as the Perth settlement, were settled principally by discharged soldiers, some of whom had been with Abercrombie in Egypt, with Wellington and Sir John Moore in Spain, with Cornwallis in America, but the greater part had seen service in 1812, when Canada was the battlefield. At a very great expense, the British Government tried to make these old soldiers and their families as comfortable as possible at the close of the war. They chose their locations without expense, and each man received, according to his rank, from one to five hundred acres. They were also supplied with all necessary implements of husbandry, and tools for building purposes; also, cooking utensils and blankets, with one year's provisions for each man, woman and child."

The townships of Lanark County are

Burgess, called after Rev. Thomas Burgess, a fellow student at Oxford with Premier Addington, who appointed him Bishop of Salisbury. Bishop Burgess was the author of about 100 publications on theology, slavery and other topics.

Sherbrooke, from Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, born 1764, Governor of Canada in 1816. Kingsford says he proved to be one of the wisest Governors of that period. "But all that Sherbrooke did accomplish was nullified by the ill-judged self-assertion of his incompetent successor, the Duke of Richmond." The health of Governor Sherbrooke was so poor that he could not remain long in Canada.

Bathurst, from Henry, second Earl Bathurst, son of Baron Apsley, born 1762, died 1834. Was Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, Commissioner for India, Foreign Secretary, Colonial Secretary, President of the Council and First Lord of the Admiralty. He married a daughter of the Duke of Richmond. The Archives contain much correspondence with Lord Bathurst, whose name was given to a District in Canada, afterward abolished by Act of Parliament.

Ramsay, from General George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, born 1770, died 1838.

Dalhousie, from the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Nova Scotia, founder of Dalhousie College, Halifax, who on the death of the Duke of Richmond was appointed by Lord Bathurst Governor-General of Canada. He could not leave Nova Scotia immediately, and Sir Peregrine Maitland performed the duties until Dalhousie's arrival in 1820. Mr. Christie, the historian, says "there was a manliness, candor and integrity in Lord Dalhousie that could not fail to command the respect of every unprejudiced mind acquainted with him." Lord Dalhousie was Governor of Canada until 1828, when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India.

A recent number of the Acadian Recorder (Halifax) gives the following glimpse of old times:

[illegible] of Monaghan, Ireland.

Smith, from Sir D. W. Smith, the Surveyor General, who made a map of Upper Canada in 1798, was a member of the first three Canadian Parliaments and Speaker in two of them, born 1764, died 1837; or Elias Smith, who built a mill at Smith's Creek (Port Hope) in 1793; or William Smith, the great English geologist, a friend of Wollaston and Cavendish, who formulated a theory on fossils and was called "Strata" Smith.

Methuen, from the Duke of Richmond, Baron of Methuen in the Peerage of Scotland.

Burleigh, from a high officer of State under Queen Elizabeth.

Chandos, from Lord Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Anstruther, a member of Parliament who took part in the debate which caused the quarrel between Pitt and Fox. The name is yet represented in the House of Commons. The London Canadian Gazette of a recent date contained the following item:

"Sir Windham C. J. Carmichael-Anstruther, ninth baronet of Nova Scotia, and fifth of Great Britain, of Anstruther, Fifeshire, died on Wednesday of last week, at his seat, Carmichael House, Thankerton, aged 74. He was the only son of Sir Windham Carmichael-Anstruther, eighth baronet, and was born in 1824. He succeeded to the title and family honors in 1869. He married, in 1872, Janetta, the only daughter of Mr. Robt. Barbour, of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, and was left a widower in 1891."

Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers was born at Anstruther, in Fife, March 17th, 1780.

Harvey, from Sir John Harvey, born 1778, supposed to be a natural son of Lord Paget, Earl of Uxbridge and Marquis of Anglesey; served in the Mahratta war under Lord Lake, whose daughter Elizabeth he married; was appointed deputy adjutant-general to the army in Canada (1812); planned and took part in the battle of Stoney Creek (June 5th, 1813); was Governor of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Died in 1846.

Cavendish, from Henry Cavendish, the chemist, (1731-1810) who measured the density of the earth, discovered the composition of water, made experiments with hydrogen, etc.

Galway, from the county of that name in Ireland.

Belmont, origin unknown.

VICTORIA COUNTY

Was called after Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24th, 1819, succeeded her uncle, King William IV, June 20th, 1837. The townships of Victoria County are

Ops, Latin for wealth, riches.

Mariposa, Spanish for butterfly, also the name of a county in California.

Verulam, from Earl Verulam, the title of the Grimston family, once worn by Francis Bacon, but frequently extinct.

Fenelon, from a brother of the French Archbishop. "In the autumn of 1668, two Sulpicians, Messieurs Fenelon and Trouve, established a mission at a village of the Cayugas, on the Bay of Quinte. This Mr. Fenelon has often been mistaken for the celebrated Archbishop of Cambray. The Canadian missionary's labors in Central Ontario are commemorated by the recurrence of the name Fenelon in the County of Victoria. Our Canadian Abbe was not the Abbe Fenelon who wrote Telemaque and became Archbishop of Cambray; the missionary explorer of our lake shore was the Archbishop's elder brother. They were both sons of Count Fenelon-Salignac, though by different marriages."

Abbe Fenelon spent parts of 1669-70 at Pickering Harbor, which for two centuries bore the name of Frenchman's Bay.

Bexley, after Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Dalton, after Dr. John Dalton, of Manchester, who died in 1844. He was a noted scientist, and discovered the atomic theory, that "matter consists of ultimate particles or atoms incapable of division." Dalton investigated the expansion of gases, evaporation and the elasticity of steam.

Eldon, from John Scott, Lord Eldon, the famous Lord Chancellor of England. He was the son of John Scott, of Newcastle where he was born in 1751. When quite a youth he eloped with and married Bessy Surtees, and for a long time the young couple were very poor. He entered Parliament in 1783, and became a favorite of Lord Thurlow, who made him Attorney-General in 1793. In 1799, as Baron Eldon, he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1801 he became Lord Chancellor, and with the exception of one year he held the seals from 1801 to 1826. He was a great Tory; opposed Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of Slavery, Free Trade, Popular Education and toleration of all kinds. So opposed was Eldon to change that "the disappearance of hoops from the drawing-room filled him with alarm."

When the King befriended Queen Caroline, Eldon was her friend—her confidential adviser—the depositary of her secret sorrows and the warm defender and assertor of her innocence. When the King became her enemy, the same man was not only accessory to her prosecution, but never seems to have had one spark of regret—one pang of compunctious sorrow, that his position [illegible]

named Dumfries, after his native town in Scotland. At Mr. Dickson's request the Post-office of this new settlement was named Galt, after his early friend and schoolmate in Edinburgh."—Picturesque Canada, p. 468.

Burford, which formerly belonged to Oxford County, is the name of a place in Oxford, England, and Earl of Burford is one of the titles of the Duke of St. Albans.

Oakland, a small township formerly called the Gore of Burford, probably got its name from the oak trees.

WELLINGTON COUNTY

Took its name from Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, born at Dublin 1769, died at Walmer Castle, 1852, who served in Holland (1794), in India (1797), in Portugal (1808), and defeated Napoleon at the great Battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1815. He subsequently held important positions in the British Government, and was Premier in 1828.

The townships in Wellington County are

Puslinch, from the place where Governor Colborne got his wife. "Lord Seaton married in 1814 the eldest daughter of James Yonge, Esq., of Puslinch, Devon."—Morgan's Celebrated Canadians.

Erin is the poetical name for Ireland. In an Imperial statute, the Union Act of 1840, it is spelled "Ering."

Guelph is the name of the Royal House of Brunswick. Mr. John Galt, Secretary of the Canada Land Company, wrote an account of the naming of the city of Guelph: "The name was chosen in compliment to the Royal Family, both because I thought it auspicious in itself, and because I could not recollect that it had ever been before used in all the King's dominions."

Nichol, after the gallant Colonel Nichol, who won a gold medal for conduct at the capture of Detroit under Brock, and who was killed in 1824 by driving over a cliff near Queenston on a stormy night. "He was indeed a man of rare endowments, and, in private life, as amiable as his public career was brilliant."

Pilkington, from General Pilkington, who owned 20,000 acres of land there.

Arthur, from Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

Minto, from Sir Gilbert Elliot, Earl of Minto, a member of the Pitt Government, Governor of Bengal, or his son Gilbert, First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Aberdeen's Government.

Luther, from Martin Luther, leader of the Protestant Reformation in Germany.

Peel, from Sir Robert Peel, Premier of England 1841-46, when he was defeated by a coalition of protectionists and Whigs.

Maryborough, from William, Lord Maryborough, Earl of Mornington, a brother of the Duke of Wellington, whose daughter, Lady Mary Charlotte Anne Wellesley, married Sir Charles Bagot, Governor of Canada in 1841.

Eramosa, unknown, possibly Spanish "Eramos."

Garafraxa—A correspondent of the Guelph Mercury says:

Garafraxa—You have asked for the origin of Garafraxa, and we have been unable to get it. Mr. Gibson, of Gara, informed one of our townsmen that it was so called from sassafras, a small herb that was very plentiful when the township was being surveyed in 1821 by Ryckman, of Hamilton. Others say it is from an Indian word. The Owen Sound road is called Garafraxa road up near Owen Sound. Let it come from what it will, it is a fine township filled with good people.

WATERLOO COUNTY,

Which formerly extended from Halton to the Georgian Bay, and included Wellington, Dufferin and Grey, gets its name from the battle that Wellington and Napoleon fought in 1815. Its townships are

Wellesley, after Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

Woolwich, the name of the arsenal town in Kent, England, where Henry VIII. established a dockyard.

Wilmot, from Mr. Wilmot, Private Secretary to Lord Liverpool in 1810; or from a Mr. Wilmot, who was employed as a surveyor by the Government of Canada in 1816.

North Dumfries, from the County of Dumfries, in Scotland.

Waterloo, after the battle.

DUFFERIN COUNTY

Is named after Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Viscount Clandeboye, who was Governor-General of Canada 1872-78; Ambassador to Russia, Turkey and France; Governor-General of India, etc.

The townships of Dufferin are,

Mono, which is the Spanish word for monkey.

Melancthon, the German religious Reformer, "Schwarz Erde."

Luther (Martin).

Amaranth, a flower of the coxcomb variety, that does not fade or wither when plucked.

Mulmur, unknown.

PERTH COUNTY

Is named from Perthshire in Scotland. Its settlement and that of the adjacent county of Huron was controlled by the Canada Land Company, of which McMullen says: "The summer (of 1824) was distinguished by the formation, under an Imperial charter, of the Canada Land Com-

wood, the Admiral who fought with Nelson at St. Vincent and Trafalgar; went to sea at the age of 11. Admiral Collingwood died March 7th, 1810. He played a conspicuous part in Lord Howe's victory, June 1st, 1794, and in Jervis' victory off Cape Vincent in 1797. He was second in command at Trafalgar. His ship, the Royal Sovereign, was the first to attack and break the enemy's line, and upon the death of Nelson, Collingwood finished the victory and continued in command of the fleet.

St. Vincent, the great naval battle in 1797.—Sir John Jervis, of Meaford, was made Earl of St. Vincent.

Sydenham, from Lord Sydenham, Governor of Canada in 1839-41 (Mr. Poulett Thomson). "Literally wore out his feeble life in the service of the Canadian people."—McMullen.

Derby, Earl, Premier in 1852 and in 1858.

Sarawak township is called after the independent state Sarawak in the island of Borneo, inhabited by Malays and Dyaks. In 1841 the Sultan of Borneo ceded a portion of the territory, including the town of Sarawak, to Sir James Brooke, a friend of Captain (afterward Admiral) Sir Henry Keppel, son of the Earl of Albermarle, and brother of Viscount Bury, who was Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada. The story of "The Expedition to Borneo of Her Majesty's Ship Dido, for the Suppression of Piracy, with Extracts from the Journal of James Brooke, Esq., of Sarawak, now Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General to the Sultan and Independent Chiefs of Borneo," was published by Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, R. N., and the third edition appeared in 1847. Captain Rodney Mundy also published in two volumes in 1848 a "Narrative of Events in Borneo and Celebes, down to the occupation of Labuan, from the Journals of James Brooke, Esq., Rajah of Sarawak and Governor of Labuan." In the same year books by Frank S. Marryatt, Hugh Low and Captain Sir Edward Belcher, on the same subject, were published.

Keppel, from the Captain Henry Keppel just mentioned, who, after assisting Brooke at Borneo, commanded a division of boats at the destruction of the Chinese war fleet in 1857; was naval commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope in 1860; vice-admiral and commander-in-chief on the China and Japan station, 1867, and attained the rank of full admiral in 1869. He wrote "A Visit to the Indian Archipelago in H. M. S. Maeander," 2 vols., and was made D. C. L. of Oxford in 1870.

Sullivan, from Robert Baldwin Sullivan, of Toronto, a member of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government in 1850, and for many years a judge in Upper Canada.

Holland, from Samuel Holland, first Surveyor-General of Upper Canada; or Lord Holland, member of the Melbourne Government.

Euphrasia, the name of a plant of an astringent quality, formerly in repute for diseases of the eyes.

Proton, Greek, "the first"—neuter adjective.

Normanby, from the Marquis of Normanby, Home Secretary in 1835.

Egremont, from the Earl of Egremont, a member of the Grenville Government.

LAMBTON COUNTY

Takes its name from the Earl of Durham, John George Lambton, whose family has been prominent in Durham county, England, for many centuries, and to whom the legend of the "Lambton Worm" attaches. He was Governor-General of Canada 1838-40; a Radical in politics; made the famous report, sometimes credited to his Secretary Buller, which resulted in the union of the two Canadas and the establishment of the municipal system. Among the townships of Lambton are:

Bosanquet, called after Charles Bosanquet, M. P., first Chairman of the Canada Company.

Sombra, Spanish for shade.

Moore, after Sir John Moore, under whom Governor Colborne served at Corunna. Moore's dying wish was that Colborne be promoted.—Miss Lizars.

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note."

Enniskillen, from the town in Ireland where the Protestants won a battle in 1689.

A son of the Earl of Enniskillen was a soldier, who fought at Salamanca and Vittoria, and was probably a comrade in arms of Sir John Colborne or Sir Peregrine Maitland.

Warwick, from the English county of Warwick.

Brooke, from Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak.

Plympton, an English town.

Sarnia, the Roman name of Isle Guernsey, where Sir John Colborne was Governor, before he came to Canada. The tradition is that in 1835 Sir John Colborne, then Governor, visited Sarnia (then called the Rapids) with a view of establishing a fort for the protection of Canada. That he was feasted right royally by the Sarnia celebrities of the day, among whom were Geo. Durand, Capt. Vidal, John Jones, Capt. Elliott, S. Proctor, etc. That an excursion (the first on record in Lambton) was planned for a trip up the rapids into Lake Huron; that just as the boat got rightly into the lake a stiff breeze from the Manitoulins sprung up, inducing His Excellency to give the captain orders to "bout ship" and get into the St. Clair again. The story goes that a contention was raging about this time amongst the Sarnians about naming the village; that the matter [illegible]

concerning Raleigh the soldier, the sailor, the scholar, the courtier, the orator, the poet, the historian, the philosopher, whom we picture to ourselves, sometimes reviewing the Queen's guard, sometimes giving chase to a Spanish galleon, then answering the chiefs of the country party in the House of Commons, then again murmuring one of his sweet love-songs too near the ears of Her Highness' maids of honor, and soon after poring over the Talmud, or collating Polybius with Livy."

Orford, from a town in Suffolk, England, with a large ancient church, and fine remains of a Norman castle. Sir Robert Walpole was the first Earl of Orford.

Howard, after the Earl of Effingham, whose daughter, Lady Mary Howard, was married to Sir Guy Carleton, Governor-General of Canada, at the time these townships were surveyed and named.

Camden (West) in Kent, and Camden (East) in Addington County, from Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden and Viscount Bayham of Bayham Abbey, Sussex, born 1714, died 1794, Chief Justice of the common pleas, Lord Chancellor in Chatham's Government (1766), and President of the Council under the younger Pitt for nine years. He opposed the taxation of America. Macaulay says Lord Camden's "integrity, ability and constitutional knowledge commanded the public respect."

The following is clipped from an Ottawa paper:

"Those who met Lord Camden on his tour through Canada last summer will be interested in hearing that his engagement has just been announced to Miss Joan Nevill, a daughter of Lord Henry Nevill and granddaughter of the Marquis of Abergavenny. But what will appeal more to Ottawans is that Miss Nevill is a niece of the two Captain Streatfields, who were, each in his time, distinctly popular here."

Chatham, from Chatham, a Parliamentary borough and naval arsenal of England, on the right bank of the Medway, near its confluence with the Thames, 30 miles from London. The dockyard is a mile long. In 1667 the Dutch under De Ruyter sailed up to Chatham, destroyed the stores, and carried off a ship of war, the Royal Charles.

On September 20th, 1793, Governor Simcoe wrote to Secretary Dundas proposing London as the seat of Government for Upper Canada, and stating that he had marked out a place to be called Oxford (Woodstock), likely to become a town, and another likely to become the capital of the Lower District, called Chatham. (Archives of 1891).

The situations of these three points on the Canadian Thames, corresponding to Oxford, London, and Chatham on the Thames in England, suggests Simcoe's motive in selecting those names.

William Pitt was Premier in 1793, and the fact that he was the son of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, may have had something to do with the choice of this name by Simcoe for the town and township. The story of William Pitt, the great Commoner, born 1708, died 1778, from the time he entered Parliament as a young cornet of horse and replied to Sir Robert Walpole's charge of youth and inexperience in the speech beginning with "The atrocious crime of being a young man," until the time when, as Earl of Chatham, he left his sick bed to protest against the employment of Indians in the war against America, saying "My Lords, I am old and weak, and at present I cannot say more, but I could not have said less; if I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms, never, never, never!" is familiar to every student of English history, as is Macaulay's saying that "Pitt was no ready debater like Walpole, no speaker of set speeches like Chesterfield. His set speeches were always his worst. But passionate as was Pitt's eloquence, it was the eloquence of a statesman, not of a rhetorician."

"Chatham sleeps near the northern door of the Church (Westminster Abbey) in a spot which has ever since been appropriated to statesmen, as the other end of the same transept has long been to poets. Mansfield rests there, and the second William Pitt, and Fox, and Grattan, and Canning, and Wilberforce In no other cemetery

2. But it probably got its name in the same way as Lobo in Middlesex.

Nissouri, probably Indian, akin to Missouri, which means mud river.

The Embro Courier is responsible for the following: "We venture to say that there are few people who know how the township of Nissouri got its name. An old man, whose people now live in the eastern part of Ontario and who in the very early history of Nissouri lived in the northern part of that township, gave the writer a history of how the township was named, which seemed reasonable, and is likely true. Long ago, when this county and other adjoining counties were known as the "District of Brock," Scotch settlers named a section (known now as West and East Zorra) after the birthplace of Samson. Some Yankees settled in the west, and in speaking of the section of the county in which they lived, described it as being "nigh Zorra," or near Zorra. There are letters yet in the possession of Nissouri people addressed "nigh Zorra," but for near half a century the township has been known as Nissouri."

NORFOLK COUNTY

is named after the English Norfolk. Of its townships

Townsend takes its name from General Townshend, who, with Admiral Saunders, signed the articles of capitulation at Quebec in 1759. He became Right Hon. Thomas Townshend, Secretary of State 1782-83, Lord of the Treasury 1793-1800, to whom many of Governor Haldimand's despatches are addressed.

Windham, from Right Hon. William Windham, Colonial Secretary, whose voluminous correspondence on Canadian affairs fills many pages of the Archives. Macaulay calls William Windham an accomplished and ingenious orator to whom it was a privilege to listen.

Walsingham, from Sir William de Grey, Baron Walsingham, who was Attorney-General in 1766 and afterward Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. There is a market town in Durham, England, called Walsingham or Wolsingham.

Charlotteville, after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III.

Houghton, from the residence of Sir Robert Walpole in England. There was a Lieut. Houghton, a scout, who made frequent reports to Gov. Haldimand during the Revolutionary war.

Middleton, from a town in Lancashire, England, in which there are silk and cotton manufactures. Also, a town in Ireland. Also, Middleton Abbey, Dorsetshire, founded 1036.

Woodhouse, origin unknown. Possibly a corruption of Wodehouse, the family name of the Earl of Kimberly.

HALDIMAND COUNTY

Was named after Sir Frederick Haldimand, a native of Switzerland, Major-General in the British Army, who held important commands at Philadelphia and Albany before the Revolution, and was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1777, succeeding Sir Guy Carleton. He was the author of what is known as the Haldimand Collection of Letters and Papers, relating to Canadian affairs between 1755 and 1790, which forms part of the Canadian Archives at Ottawa. He granted lands on both sides of the Grand River to the Mohawk Iroquois, who had fought against the Americans in the war and arranged for the settlement in Upper Canada of the U. E. Loyalists. A township in Northumberland County is also named after Sir Frederick Haldimand. The townships of Haldimand are:

Cayuga, Oneida and Seneca, after tribes of the Six Nations Indians.

Dunn, from Hon. Thomas Dunn, a member of the Executive Council of Canada, who was Administrator of the Government after Sir Robert Shore Milnes went back to England in 1803.

Rainham, from a village in Norfolk, England, near Houghton.

Sherbrooke, from Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, who succeeded Sir Gordon Drummond as Governor of Canada in 1816.

Canboro, from Benjamin Canby, who procured 19,000 acres of land in the township from an Indian named Jim Dockstader, on a promise to pay £5,000 to maintain the Indian's children.

Moulton, the family seat of the Boultons, in Lincolnshire, England. Henry J. Boulton, Attorney-General of Upper Canada, got 30,800 acres of Indian

Duke of Ancaster, was a Minister of the Crown at or about the time Ancaster township got its name.

By the sixth section of the Constitutional Act (1791) provision was made for the creation of a hereditary nobility in Canada, with the hereditary right of being summoned to the Legislative Council. Happily this authority was not exercised; otherwise, as Robert Gourlay remarked, "we should have seen, perhaps, the Duke of Ontario loading in a cart of hay, my Lord Erie pitching, and Sir Peter Superior making the rick; or perhaps His Grace might now have been figuring as a pettyfogging lawyer, his Lordship as a polar, and Sir Knight as a poor parson, starving on 5,000 acres of clergy reserves."

We were spared the spectacle of such absurdities, and life members of the Legislative Council were the nearest approach to a nobility vouchsafed to us.

Niagara is of Indian origin, meaning "thunder of water"; others say it was the name of a tribe. Governor Simcoe tried to substitute the English name Newark for Niagara, but the people preferred the latter, and the name Niagara was formally reinstated by law in 1798.

Clinton may have been called after Sir Henry Clinton, Commander of His Majesty's forces in America during the War of the Revolution. But Pelham and Clinton are both family names of the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Lincoln, of whom the following is taken from an article in the North British Review:

"From 1742 to 1757 the Pelhams were in power. Henry Pelham was a [illegible] of timid and peevish temper, but of good sense and industrious business habits. His brother, the Duke of Newcastle, was probably the greatest fool who ever held high office in this country, yet by perfidy, by intrigue, by Parliamentary corruption he contrived to remain Minister for nearly 30 years, and Premier for nearly ten."

The townships of the present North Wentworth have Yorkshire names, the county of York originally extending from Durham County to what is now Brant and Waterloo. They are:

Beverley, from a parliamentary borough in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, which has a minister of Anglican Church, founded by John of Beverley, with the famous Percy shrine within the choir. The origin of the town is traced to the 8th century.

Flamborough, East and West, from Flamborough Head, a promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, England, which rises 450 feet above the sea. There is a lighthouse, and Flamborough village stands near the centre of the promontory.

From Burlington Beach to Etobicoke township, in the present County of York, there was an Indian reserve of 80,000 acres, which was purchased by the Crown in 1805 for £1,700, on the recommendation of Governor Gore, so that roads could be laid out from Toronto to Dundas and Niagara. The Mississauga Indians were included in this tract of Mississauga land.

One of the titles of the Duke of Devonshire is Earl of Burlington.

HALTON COUNTY

Is named after William Halton, who was Secretary to Governor Gore. As late as 1840, by the Union Act Halton was divided into ridings, the East Riding consisting of the townships of Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East and West Flamborough, "Ering" and Beverley, the west riding consisting of Garafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puslinch, Eramosa, each riding to elect one member.

As now constituted Halton contains the townships of

Esquesing, an Indian name.

Nassagaweya, Indian.

Trafalgar, from the great naval battle in which Lord Nelson lost his life.

Nelson, from Horatio Nelson, Viscount Nelson and Duke of Bronte, who was born in 1758, won the battle of St. Vincent, under Sir John Jervis, in 1797; the battle of the Nile in 1798; the battle of Copenhagen in 1801; fell in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21st, 1805. "England expects every man to do his duty."

There is a pretty romance which gives Nelson's memory a sentimental interest in Canada. During his service at Quebec in 1782, when he was but 24 years of age, he became infatuated with a beautiful Canadian

Brock is named after Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in the same war at Queenston Heights. Sir Isaac Brock's "Life" has been written by Mr. D. B. Read, of Toronto, and the story forms part of every history of Canada. The Archives show that Sir Isaac's brother William promptly applied to Lord Bathurst, of the British Government, asking "that he would grant some of the waste lands in Upper Canada to the family of the late Major-General Brock, to keep the name alive in the Province." A pension of £200 a year was granted to each of Sir Isaac's four brothers. The name of Brockville was given to Elizabethtown (or Smarlington, as some called it) in honor of Sir Isaac Brock, and a district which included the present County of Oxford for many years bore the name of the Brock District.

Thorah is a Hebrew word, meaning the Pentateuch, the revealed will of God.

Mara and Rama mean bitter.

"And when they came to Marah, they could not drink of the waters of Marah, for they were bitter; therefore the name of it was called Marah."—Exodus xv. 23.

"Thus saith the Lord: A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping; Rahel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were not."—Jeremiah xxxi. 15.

Rama is also the Spanish word for branch of a tree.

Scugog is an Indian word, meaning submerged land.

DURHAM COUNTY

Is called after the English County, from which the Earl of Durham takes his title. Its townships are:

Darlington, from a Parliamentary borough of Durham, England, containing a Gothic church founded in 1160. The town is governed by a bailiff appointed by the Bishop of Durham.

Clarke, after Major-General Alured Clarke, who was Lieutenant-Governor in 1792, and who appears, from the correspondence in the Archives with Dundas, Simcoe and others, to have been a careful and capable business man;

Sir Alured Clarke was born about 1745; served in Germany under Lord Granby in 1759; accompanied Howe to New York; Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica 1782-90; in 1795 sent with reinforcements to India; became Commander-in-Chief in India and died in 1832, aged 87.

Hope, after Colonel Hope, a member of the Legislative Council, who acted as Governor in 1786, while awaiting the arrival of Lord Dorchester.

The second row of townships in this country was settled by Irish immigrants, who brought the names of

Manvers, after a county of Ireland, and

Cavan, a county of Ireland.

Cartwright township was called after the Hon. Richard Cartwright, member of the Executive Council, grandfather of Sir Richard Cartwright, the present Minister of Trade and Commerce. In 1793, Mr. Cartwright estimated that only one-twentieth of the population of Upper Canada belonged to the Church of England, and though a devout member of that Church himself, he strongly protested against giving it the same exclusive privileges it enjoyed in Britain. He advocated allowing ministers of all churches to perform the marriage ceremony, but that right was not granted till 1831.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY,

Called after the English County of the same name, for a long time included the present county of Peterborough, which was described in the Union Act of 1840 as the North Riding of Northumberland. Its townships are:

Murray, after Sir James Murray, Governor of Quebec from 1763 to 1767.

Cramahe, a Swiss Secretary to Gov. Murray, and himself administrator of the Government after Sir Guy Carleton's departure for England in 1770.

Haldimand, Governor 1778-1785, and

Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor (1785) between Haldimand and Lord Dorchester.

Brighton, called on account of the long beach extending into Lake On-

[illegible] COUNTY.

Takes its name from Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, a descendant of King Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth, who was a member of the Shelburne Government in 1782. He must not be confounded with his nephew, the Duke of Richmond, who fought the duel with Prince Frederick, and whose wife gave the grand ball at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, celebrated by Byron in Childe Harold:

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital was gathered there,
Her beauty and her chivalry,"

And whose tragic death from hydrophobia, in 1819, when he was Governor-General of Canada, will be recalled. The other titles of this family, Earl of March and Baron Methuen, are commemorated in the names of townships in Carleton and Peterboro counties.

Richmond township is called after the Duke of Richmond.

Fredericksburgh, after Prince Frederick, Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, second son of King George III.

Adolphustown, from Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of George III.

ADDINGTON COUNTY

Was named from Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1789 to 1801, and afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer and Premier of England. Macaulay says that Addington was universally admitted to have been the most [illegible] that had sate in that chair since the retirement of Onslow. But nature had not bestowed on him very vigorous faculties. He was a favorite with the King, whom he resembled in narrowness of mind, and to whom he was more obsequious than Pitt had ever been. But Addington took his elevation (to the Premiership) quite seriously, attributed it to his own merit, and considered himself as one of the great triumvirate of English statesmen, as worthy to make a third with Pitt and Fox.

Among its townships are:

Ernestown, after Prince Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III.

Amherst Island, from Jeffery, Lord Amherst, born 1717, who commanded the British troops at Louisburg 1758, captured Montreal from the French 1760, became field marshal and died at Montreal in 1797.

Camden (East), after Earl Camden, described in connection with Kent County.

Sheffield, from Lord Sheffield, who in the debate on the Constitutional Act of 1791, moved, while Burke was speaking, that the proceedings were not in order. Mr. Anstruther also called Burke to order. Fox felt bound to support Sheffield's motion, which Burke resented, and they were never again friends. Lord Sheffield's motion was withdrawn.

Kennebec, from a county and river in Maine.

Kaladar, Irish.

Denbigh, from a county in Wales.

Effingham, from Lord Howard, Earl of Effingham, whose daughter married Sir Guy Carleton.

Abinger, from Sir James Scarlett, Baron Abinger, who was Attorney-General in the British Government in 1827.

Barrie, from Captain Barrie, who burned two French storeships in 1811. Captain Barrie commanded the St. Lawrence, Albion and Dragon, which chased Captain Barney up the River Patuxent before the capture of Washington City in 1814.

"Barrie takes its name from Commodore Barrie, who commanded a British naval squadron at Kingston during the war of 1812-15." The name is also applied to the village of Barrefield, near Kingston, and to the town of Barrie in Simcoe County.

Anglesey, from the island and county in North Wales, where there are mines of copper and lead. Henry William Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, who lost his leg at the battle of Waterloo, was the first Marquis of Anglesey.

Ashby, from Ashby de la Zouche, a market town of Leicestershire, England, which has a ruined castle in which Mary Queen of Scots was once confined, and a church which

country through. Destitute of every quality which the skilful diplomatist must possess, outgeneraled by their opponents, and anxious apparently only to secure peace at any price, they granted concessions, which, in the words of a representative of the French Government, "exceeded anything we believed possible." Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Strachey appeared on the scene too late to avert disaster. His courageous efforts at the last moment proved virtually useless. 'God forbid that I should ever have a hand in such another peace,' he wrote, in one of the letters which are now published for the first time. Lord Shelburne and his colleagues can, of course, never be freed from the discredit which attaches to such bargaining. With them the blame primarily lies for the generous endowment of the Republic with the gigantic boundaries on the south, west, and north which so largely determined its future power and influence."

George Yonge township is named after Sir George Yonge's residence. Sir Edward Lloyd (Baron Mostyn), who was Secretary of War in 1778, married Amelia, daughter of Sir William Yonge, of Escott, Devonshire.

Elizabethtown, after Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III.

Crosby is the name of a place in England. Lieut. Crosby, superintendent of the naval stores in Andrew, in 1778, is mentioned in the Archives.

Elmsley takes its name from Chief Justice William Elmsley, who died in 1805, aged 42, leaving a large family. The Archives contain applications from [illegible] for a grant of land; also, that the Government shall buy his residences in Quebec, York and Newark for military or other public purposes.

Kitley may be called from a character called Kitely in Ben Johnson's play, "Every Man in His Humour." There is also a Kitley township in Sumner County, Kansas.

Bastard, origin unknown. There is "Bastad," a town in Sweden, on the Cattegat, and "Bastar," a state in India, peopled by wild hill men, who pay tribute to the British. Also called Bustar.

GRENVILLE COUNTY

Was called after Lord Grenville, whose sister Hester married the elder Pitt, Premier in 1763, and who was largely responsible for the loss of America to the British Crown.

"Grenville himself was ploddingly industrious and not without financial ability, but his mind was narrow and pedantic in its tone. Grenville had no mind to change his plans. In February, 1765, the Stamp Act was passed through both Houses with less opposition than a turnpike bill. At this critical moment Pitt was absent from the House of Commons, ill."

"It was wittily said, at a later day, that Mr. Grenville lost America because he read the American despatches, which none of his predecessors ever did."—Green.

Or from George Grenville, a cousin of William Pitt, jun., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1782-87, created Marquis of Buckingham, a man of honor and ability, whose titles are found in Buckingham town, in Ottawa County, Quebec, and Chandos township, in Peterborough County, Ontario.

Lord Grenville once said in the British House of Lords, a body to which the Canadian Senate has sometimes been compared, "My Lords, you possess the power, a great power, for good. But there is a power which you do not possess—any more than the House of Commons, any more than the constitutional sovereigns of this country—you have not the power to treat with contempt the national will when it is legitimately and constitutionally expressed."

Augusta, called after the Princess Augusta Sophia, daughter of George III.

Edwardsburg, after his son, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria.

Oxford, after the English County, is called Oxford on the Rideau to distinguish it from Oxford on the Thames.

South Gower, after Earl Gower, a member of Pitt's Government, 1783.

Wolford, from a property belonging to Governor Simcoe. He was buried at his domestic chapel at "Woolford." A monument to his memory, by Flaxman, was erected in Exeter Cathedral. Kingsford spells it with the double o.

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mouth wanted to send them to Trinidad, but finally the Bishop got for every one of the Glengarry regiment a grant of 200 acres of land in Canada. The Bishop raised the Glengarry Fencibles regiment for the war of 1812, and for this and other services Earl Bathurst granted him a salary of £600, and made him the first diocesan Catholic Bishop in the British dominions since the Reformation. In 1839 Bishop McDonnell went to England with his friend Dr. Rolph, of Ancaster, to arrange for the emigration of more Highlanders to Canada. He died there in 1840, aged 79 years.

The townships of Glengarry County are

Lancaster, from the English city, capital of Lancashire, famous for its great aqueduct and the castle, founded at the conquest on the site of a Roman station.

Charlottenburg, after a town in Prussia, near Berlin, or possibly after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III.

Kenyon, from Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, born 1732, died 1802. He was the son of a Welsh squire, called to the bar in 1756, attracted the attention of Lord Thurlow, who appointed him Chief Justice of Cheshire. In 1782 he was made Attorney-General, and two years later Master of the Rolls. On the retirement of Lord Mansfield, Pitt made Kenyon Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington. He was disliked by the bar for his overbearing disposition and insolent manners, but favored by the public on account of the rigid impartiality of his decisions, and his profound knowledge of the law. He accumulated by his professional labors a fortune of £300,000.

Lochiel, of Culloden fame.

"Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day
When the Lowland shall meet you in battle array——
"Proud Cumberland prances, insulting the slain."

"Eyewitnesses describe murders perpetrated by the direct command of the Duke of Cumberland—wounded on the field ordered to be shot — one man hanged by his orders, without even the ceremony of investigation or trial—another lashed to the limit of physical endurance—others hacked with the broad sword to death. The country was laid waste with fire and sword. The castles of Lovat, Glengarry and Lochiel were burnt. Huts and hovels were destroyed; without distinction of age, or sex, or rank, without proof of guilt or the existence of subsistence, the miserable inhabitants were shut like wild beasts upon their mountains, or driven with their cattle to be butchered with them in the south, while naked women were compelled to ride on horses, and were thereafter whipped through the streets."—Forbes' Jacobite Memoirs.

"The virtues of Duncan Forbes and of Colonel Gardiner shed a lustre on the scene disgraced by the Duke of Cumberland and his myrmidons; the generous devotion of Lochiel elevates a party for which such a victim as Lovat died."—North British Review.

PRESCOTT COUNTY,

Was named after General Robert Prescott, who took part in the American War; was sent to Canada in 1796 to relieve Lord Dorchester; he strengthened the forts of Quebec, and served as Governor of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick till 1799, when he was succeeded by Lieut.-Governor Milnes. Prescott wrote to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, in August, 1797, speaking of the extravagant price of provisions in Upper Canada and of the drunkenness of the soldiers when they got their monthly pay, and many other letters from his pen are found in the Archives.

The townships of Prescott County are:

Caledonia, from a name given by the Romans to the northern part of Scotland,

"O Caledonia, stern and wild!
Meet nurse for a poetic child."

Alfred, from Prince Alfred, son of George III., born 1780, died 1782.

Plantagenet, from a surname of the royal family of England from Henry II. to Richard III. inclusive. The name is now borne through collateral descent by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (Grenville).

Longueuil, from the seigneur, Colonel the Baron de Longueuil, who served on the British side in the Revolutionary War.

Hawkesbury, from Lord Hawkesbury, a member of the Portland Coalition Government (1783). "Of [illegible] proved to be one of the wisest Governors of that period. "But all that Sherbrooke did accomplish was nullified by the ill-judged self-assertion of his incompetent successor, the Duke of Richmond." The health of Governor Sherbrooke was so poor that he could not remain long in Canada.

Bathurst, from Henry, second Earl Bathurst, son of Baron Apsley, born 1762, died 1834. Was Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, Commissioner for India, Foreign Secretary, Colonial Secretary, President of the Council and First Lord of the Admiralty. He married a daughter of the Duke of Richmond. The Archives contain much correspondence with Lord Bathurst, whose name was given to a District in Canada, afterward abolished by Act of Parliament.

Ramsay, from General George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, born 1770, died 1838.

Dalhousie, from the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Nova Scotia, founder of Dalhousie College, Halifax, who on the death of the Duke of Richmond was appointed by Lord Bathurst Governor-General of Canada. He could not leave Nova Scotia immediately, and Sir Peregrine Maitland performed the duties until Dalhousie's arrival in 1820. Mr. Christie, the historian, says "there was a manliness, candor and integrity in Lord Dalhousie that could not fail to command the respect of every unprejudiced mind acquainted with him." Lord Dalhousie was Governor of Canada until 1828, when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India.

A recent number of the Acadian Recorder (Halifax) gives the following glimpse of old times:

"It was announced in the newspapers in the summer of 1826 that the Duke of Manchester, Sir Howard Douglas, Governor of New Brunswick, Governor Ready, of P. E. Island, and Sir T. Cochrane would be in Halifax at the same time with the Earl of Dalhousie, who was expected from Canada late in July. On the night of the 1st August the inhabitants of Halifax gave a ball in honor of the Countess of Dalhousie. It was brilliant in the extreme. The company began to assemble at nine o'clock, and, half an hour later, Lord and Lady Dalhousie arrived, and were received at the entrance of the building by the committee of management, the bands playing, "God Save the King." Her Ladyship was led into the room by the Hon. Michael Wallace, and dancing soon after commenced—Lady Dalhousie opening the ball with the Hon. Judge Haliburton, and they being followed by Lord Dalhousie and the lady of the Master of the Rolls—Mrs. Roble. At 12 o'clock the supper room was thrown open. The Hon. Judge Haliburton conducted Her Ladyship to the head of the table. On his left sat the Earl of Dalhousie, and on the right of the Countess, Sir James Kempt. The supper embraced every delicacy which could be procured, and all appeared to enjoy it. The health of Lady Dalhousie was given by Judge Haliburton, and received by the company with the most rapturous applause. Lord Dalhousie soon returned thanks for the tribute of respect thus offered to Her Ladyship, and at one o'clock Lord and Lady Dalhousie retired. The mark of attention thus paid to the Countess was as gratifying to her feelings as it was honorable to the community. No compliment could have been paid which would have expressed more fully the gratitude of the public for the honor of her visit—and, it was remarked, that while the virtues which elevated the female character were cherished in Nova Scotia, Her Ladyship's bright example would not be forgotten.

Beckwith, from Col. Sidney Beckwith, who took a prominent part in the war of 1812-14, having charge of the troops sent to Bermuda in 1813. His reports to Lord Bathurst appear in the Archives.

Montague, origin uncertain. Admiral Montague, who had command of the Jamaica station, is mentioned in connection with Commodore Downie's promotion. Montague is the family name of the Earl of Sandwich and of the Duke of Manchester, who married a sister of the Duchess of Richmond.

Then there was the well known Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax (1661-1715), Chancellor of the Exchequer, who devised the plan to establish the Bank of England, carried the Recoinage Act and put the tax on windows.

Drummond, from General Sir Gordon Drummond, born at Quebec, 1771, was with Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt, 1801, was an intimate friend of the Duke [illegible]

Bexley, after Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Dalton, after Dr. John Dalton, of Manchester, who died in 1844. He was a noted scientist, and discovered the atomic theory, that "matter consists of ultimate particles or atoms incapable of division." Dalton investigated the expansion of gases, evaporation and the elasticity of steam.

Eldon, from John Scott, Lord Eldon, the famous Lord Chancellor of England. He was the son of John Scott, of Newcastle where he was born in 1751. When quite a youth he eloped with and married Bessy Surtees, and for a long time the young couple were very poor. He entered Parliament in 1783, and became a favorite of Lord Thurlow, who made him Attorney-General in 1793. In 1799, as Baron Eldon, he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1801 he became Lord Chancellor, and with the exception of one year he held the seals from 1801 to 1826. He was a great Tory; opposed Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of Slavery, Free Trade, Popular Education and toleration of all kinds. So opposed was Eldon to change that "the disappearance of hoops from the drawing-room filled him with alarm."

When the King befriended Queen Caroline, Eldon was her friend—her confidential adviser—the depositary of her secret sorrows, and the warm defender and assertor of her innocence. When the King became her enemy, the same man was not only accessory to her prosecution, but never seems to have had one spark of regret—one pang of compunctious sorrow, that his position was so cruelly changed. On the contrary, [illegible] with pallid [illegible] of cold and heartless [illegible] which he speaks in his private letters of one who, whether guilty or innocent, had undoubtedly suffered great wron[illegible], and had once looked up to him as her protector.

Emily, origin unknown.

Digby, uncertain. Admiral Digby and Sir Guy Carleton, as commissioners of peace, wrote joint letters to General Washington from New York, August 25th, 1782. Captain George Somerville Digby, born 1805, son of Baron Digby, married Lady Emily Bulkeley Coventry, niece of Earl of Lanesborough, County Cavan.

Laxton, unknown

Carden, unknown.

Somerville, after the wife of Sir Francis Bond Head, Governor, 1835-1838.

Longford, an Irish county.

SIMCOE COUNTY,

North of York, was named after John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of the separate Province of Upper Canada, whose wife was Miss Gwillim, from which name the township name of Gwillimbury in York and Simcoe is taken. Simcoe established the seat of Government at Newark (Niagara) in 1792, moved it to York (Toronto), divided Upper Canada into 19 counties, and named many of the townships. He laid out the Governor's Road (Dundas street) from London to Dundas; also a trunk road from Dundas to Toronto and Kingston, and Yonge street from Toronto to Lake Simcoe. He was enthusiastic with regard to the future of Canada. In one of his letters to Secretary of State Dundas, he proposes a naval station at Long Point, on Lake Erie, London for the seat of Government, tells how he has marked out Oxford (Woodstock) and Chatham for town sites; in another letter to the Lords of Trade (1794) he anticipates that Penetanguishene will be the most considerable town in Upper Canada, as the passage to the Northwest will be established there, and the chain of lakes from Bay Quinte to Lak. Simcoe will give a route to the merchants of Kingston. He also proposed the construction of the Murray Canal, from Bay Quinte to Lake Ontario.

The townships of Simcoe County are

Machedash, a name applied to that section of country by the Indians. It means muskeg, or marshy land.

Nottawasaga, from the Algonquin words Nahdoway, (the Iroquois) and Saga (outlet of river). Nottawasaga Bay was called Iroquois Bay until the beginning of this century.

Tecumseth, from the Shawanee chief, born in 1769 upon the banks of the Scioto River in Ohio, killed at the battle of Moraviantown in 1814. The name Tecumseh or Tecumseth in the Indian language signifies "a tiger crouching for its prey."

[illegible] from the battle that Wellington and Napoleon fought in 1815. Its townships are

Wellesley, after Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

Woolwich, the name of the arsenal town in Kent, England, where Henry VIII. established a dockyard.

Wilmot, from Mr. Wilmot. Private Secretary to Lord Liverpool in 1810; or from a Mr. Wilmot, who was employed as a surveyor by the Government of Canada in 1816.

North Dumfries, from the County of Dumfries, in Scotland.

Waterloo, after the battle.

DUFFERIN COUNTY

Is named after Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Viscount Clandeboye, who was Governor-General of Canada 1872-78, Ambassador to Russia, Turkey and France; Governor General of India, etc.

The townships of Dufferin are,

Mono, which is the Spanish word for monkey.

Melanchton, the German religious Reformer, "Schwarz Erde."

Luther (Martin).

Amaranth, a flower of the coxcomb variety, that does not fade or wither when plucked.

Mulmur, unknown.

PERTH COUNTY

Is named from Perthshire in Scotland. Its settlement and that of the adjacent county of Huron was controlled by the Canada Land Company, of which McMullen says: "The summer (of 1824) was distinguished by the formation, under an Imperial charter, of the Canada Land Company, a corporation at first productive of benefit, but subsequently of injury, to the Province. It commenced its operations by buying up vast tracts of the clergy reserves and Crown lands at low prices, which it sold again in small lots at a large advance. It was, in short, a huge land monopoly; and, like all monopolies, has proved an injury to this country precisely in proportion to its extent. Thus, without once asking the consent of the Upper Canadian Parliament, a vast quantity of our soil was withdrawn from public purposes, and passed into the hands of private speculators of the London Stock Exchange."

A glance at the list of the original directors of the Canada Company shows the source of the names of six townships in Perth County:

Richard "Blanshard," John "Fullerton," John "Easthope," Edward "Ellice," M. P., William "Hibbert," Hart "Logan."

Downie takes the name of the Commodore of the Lake fleet in 1812, killed at the battle of Lake Champlain, 1814. There was a bitter controversy about Sir George Prevost's responsibility for Commodore Downie's death.

Mornington, from the Earl of Mornington, brother of the Duke of Wellington, and father-in-law of Sir Charles Bagot, who succeeded Lord Sydenham as Governor of Canada in 1841.

Elma, unknown.

Wallace, possibly from Col. Hon J. H. Wallace, who raised a regiment in 1838 by order of Lord Seaton. Succeeded to the name and estates of Lord Wallace. Original name Hope.

HURON COUNTY

Has an Indian name, applied to the great Huron nation. The original meaning of the word is a ferret, according to one authority, but "Picturesque Canada" says:

"Lake Huron, whose modern name is taken from the soubriquet of hure or wild boar, given by the French to the Wyandotte Indians on account of the manner in which they dressed their hair."

Of the townships of Huron, four are called after Canada Company Directors: Henry "Usborne," Martin "Tucker Smith," John "Hullett" and James "McKillop."

Hay, from a large shareholder in the company. Mr. George Johnson says Mr. Hay was an Under Secretary of State. There was also a Judge Hay in the early part of the century.

Wawanosh, from the Chief of the Chippewa Indians on the Sarnia Reserve in 1849. The word means "he who ambles the water."

Morris, from Hon. Wm. Morris, M. P., for Lanark, or his brother, Hon. James Morris, M. P. for Leeds, Postmaster-General in the forties.

Stanley, from Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of Derby, [illegible] in 1790, Under Secretary for the Colonies in the Canning and Goderich Govern-

Moore, after Sir John Moore, under whom Governor Colborne served at Corunna. Moore's dying wish was that Colborne be promoted.—Miss Lizars.

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note."

Enniskillen, from the town in Ireland where the Protestants won a battle in 1689.

A son of the Earl of Enniskillen was a soldier, who fought at Salamanca and Vittoria, and was probably a comrade in arms of Sir John Colborne or Sir Peregrine Maitland.

Warwick, from the English county of Warwick.

Brooke, from Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak.

Plympton, an English town.

Sarnia, the Roman name of Isle Guernsey, where Sir John Colborne was Governor, before he came to Canada. The tradition is that in 1835 Sir John Colborne, then Governor, visited Sarnia (then called the Rapids) with a view of establishing a fort for the protection of Canada. That he was feasted right royally by the Sarnia celebrities of the day, among whom were Geo. Durand, Capt. Vidal, John Jones, Capt. Elliott, S. Proctor, etc. That an excursion (the first on record in Lambton) was planned for a trip up the rapids into Lake Huron; that just as the boat got rightly into the lake a stiff breeze from the Manitoulins sprung up, inducing His Excellency to give the captain orders to "bout ship" and get into the St. Clair again. The story goes that a contention was raging about this time amongst the Sarnians about naming the village; that the matter was referred to His Excellency, and that he suggested the name of the channel island formerly his home.

Dawn, daybreak—Sombra (dark before dawn.

Euphemia, Greek, "good language, silence, praise." The township was called after Mrs. Euphemia Cameron nee McGregor, the mother of Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who represented Lambton in Parliament before Confederation.

BRUCE COUNTY

Is called after James Bruce, eighth Earl of Elgin, twelfth Earl of "Kincardine," for some time M. P. for Southampton, Baron Bruce, of "Kinloss," Governor of Canada in 1846, Governor General of India, 1860, died there in 1863. It was Lord Elgin who was stoned at Montreal in 1849, when the Parliament buildings were burned. He negotiated the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

Bruce is largely settled by Scotch people, hence the township names Carrick, Culross, Greenock, Arran are found.

Albemarle, Viscount Bury, son of the Earl of Albemarle (Keppel), was Superintendent General for Indian Affairs in Canada, 1854-56, and married Sophia Mary, daughter of Sir Allan MacNab, of Hamilton, Prime Minister of Canada.

Right Hon. William Coutts Keppel, Viscount Bury, son of the Earl of Albemarle, born 1832; private secretary to Lord John Russell in 1850; Civil Secretary and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the Province of Canada in 1855. Author of several political and historical papers; sat for Norwich as a Liberal; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1859.

"In 1855 Lord Bury, the private secretary of the Governor-General, was sent to negotiate a treaty that would open the (Saugeen) reserve for settlement. Now the names of townships, town plot, road and almost everything else in the peninsula suggest only his Lordship and the Keppel family, instead of the old lords of the soil."—Picturesque Canada, p 567.

St. Edmund's, after Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, where St. Edmund, King and martyr, was crowned in 856. Birthplace of Bishop Gatow. Viscount Bury takes his title from Bury St. Edmunds. The township was surveyed in 1855 by Mr. F. H. Lynch-Staunton, of this city, and its town site is called Bury.

Lindsay, from Albemarle Bertie, ninth Earl of Lindsay. The Earl of Hardwicke married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay.

Amabel, from Lady Amabel Grey, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Eastnor, from a title of Earl Somers, a friend of Governor Sir Edmund Head.

Elderslie, unknown.

Brant, Saugeen and Huron are Indian names.